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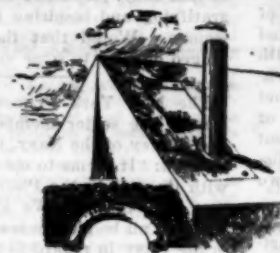
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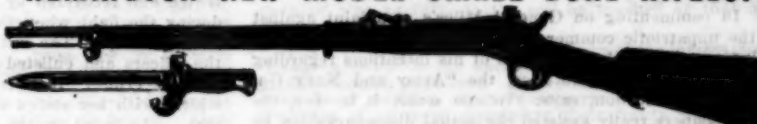
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department this week for a battalion of Marines, comprising 358 men in all, to proceed to Manila for station at the Navy Yard, Cavite. Transportation for these men will be furnished by the War Department on some vessel leaving San Francisco this month.

It is quite safe to say that General Loyd Wheaton, with his dash and ability, is not causing more annoyance to the Filipinos than he is to the newspaper men of this country, who, in wrestling with his first name, insist upon giving it an extra "L." Even the New York "Sun," which aims at special accuracy in military nomenclature, refers to General "Lloyd" Wheaton.

In a decision rendered by the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury this week it is held that men who enlisted in the temporary force of the Navy during the war with Spain for one year, and who subsequently had their enlistment changed to three years' general service, are not entitled to the extra pay provided for by the act of March 3, 1899. It is held that as a condition precedent to the payment of the extra pay there must be a discharge from the Government service between the two enlistments.

Formal approval has been given by the Navy Department to the suggested plan for the distribution of armor on the new battleship Maine, about which the Board on Construction has worked for some time. In an order issued this week it is directed that the armor for this ship be eleven inches thick at the top for the main belt, reducing to seven and one-half inches at the bottom, and for the casemates and superstructure six inches in thickness, the approximate weight of armor being placed at 2,492 tons.

A Navy officer who is at present on duty aboard a receiving ship, says: "I understand it has been fully decided to do away with receiving ships. I suppose then I shall be out of a job. It really would be much cheaper, cleaner and more roomy to have barracks. The rotten bottoms of these old hulks are sources of uneasiness as regards health, and when there is any repairing to be done to live oak and other hard woods, the expense is enormous. There are, in fact, so many objections to them that I shall not attempt to give them here."

During a visit to New Orleans at the Mardi Gras celebration last winter with the cruiser New Orleans, Capt. Longnecker was confronted with the claim of the local pilots that he was under the obligation to employ their services when proceeding through the South Pass. The question was referred to the Navy Department, and an opinion has been rendered by the Judge Advocate in which he holds that there is nothing in the laws or regulations for the navigation of the Pass planned by the Secretary of the Treasury that requires a naval vessel to engage a pilot. The decision is general in its application to all ports and affirms previous opinions rendered.

A despatch to the "Morning Post" from Rome mentions a report that is current there to the effect that the larger South American republics, which are suspicious of the United States' absorption of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the growth of imperialism in America, have exchanged views on the subject of an offensive and defensive alliance against the United States. The prime movers in the negotiations are Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay. It would be fortunate for the South American states if they could be persuaded by fear of the United States or from any other cause to unite their interests. Therein lies their hope of greatness.

In commenting on General Miles' complaint against the unpatriotic commercialism of newspapers that gave information to the Spaniards of his intentions regarding the descent on Porto Rico, the "Army and Navy Gazette," of London, says: "In one sense, it is true, the newspapers really assisted the actual disembarkation by unwittingly deceiving the enemy, but this fact does not serve to furnish any excuse for their conduct in disclosing the strength and objective of the expedition and other particulars. One thing is certain, that we ourselves, in the event of hostilities with any power, great or small, would do as well to curb the license of our own newspapers, or at all events take care that when important operations are in progress the information that reaches them shall generally be misleading."

In the taking of Calamba, Philippine Islands, Capt. Hugh J. McGrath and Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 4th Cav., performed the feat of intrepidly swimming a river in the face of a Mauser fire, thus preparing the way for the safe passage of their men. The success our officers and men are achieving as swimmers in Luzon waters, leads one to suspect that they have learned some of the tricks that are employed by Oriental natives. We remember once seeing a Kafir lad give an amazing exhibition by running swiftly through a stream shoulder high that ought to have swept him off his feet and undoubtedly would have done so had he not carried on his head an immense stone that gave him weight against

the current. What our officers carry on their heads in their aqueous adventures, does not appear. Perhaps on a hot day a campaign hat would be heavy enough to answer all purposes.

Discussing the Surgeon General's circular recently published in our columns, on the female nurse corps of the Army, the New York "Medical Journal" says: "This scheme strikes us as, on the whole, very promising. We should like to see the nurses better paid, and we cannot escape the conviction that in times of peace the remuneration offered by the Government will hardly tempt into its service women of the class required, although in times of war our patriotic girls will throng to the soldiers' aid. Doubtless the Surgeon General has done the best he could with the resources at his command, but we hope that Congress will enable him to do better in the future. To be of enduring usefulness, a nursing corps should be permanent in its organization. Fortunately, permanence is substantially provided for in the establishment of a body of reserve nurses. To be a member of that body, privileged to wear the Army badge, will be gratifying and inspiring to many a high-minded young woman. Would that the contract surgeons were adjudged entitled to some such recognition!"

The New York "Times" says that Capt. Robley D. Evans, the senior member of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy, in an interview in Boston, July 28, said: "It seems to me that the Navy has got through with its part in the Philippines. I know Adm. Dewey very well indeed. We are all very proud of him, and we shall all be glad to see him. There is but one feeling in the Navy in regard to him. It is not for the Navy to say what the Army should do, except that we cannot retreat under fire. The first thing to be done is to whip the Filipinos. When we have done that we can tell better what we shall do with them. The American people can then determine what is to be done, but it is not for me to express an opinion. That is a matter to be decided by others." Speaking of the work in which he is engaged at present, Capt. Evans said he thought the Government was frittering away its money by establishing too many naval stations. He advocated the selection of a few of the principal ports as places for naval docks and repair shops. The Captain was asked to express his opinion of the Santiago naval battle, and replied: "That battle was fought from start to finish on Sampson's plans. Had the Admiral failed, who would have been blamed? He succeeded, and all praise belongs to him, and should be his."

A correspondent of the New York "Times" in Manila has evidently had his feelings hurt by some one, for he says: "The influx of Regular Army officers has brought a number of their wives and relatives, and Manila now assumes the character of a regular garrison town. It is very amusing to witness the 'hauteur' with which the Army women regard civilians and their wives. Few, if any, of these ladies were ever accustomed to ride in carriages, a street car of good American construction or an Army post ambulance with mules was good enough at home in God's country, but now, forsooth, they ride in chaises, with a driver sporting a hat bedecked with a cockade and gold band. The 'grande dame' airs they assume are somewhat strange to ladies married to English and other foreigners, as well as to Spanish residents, and questions galore are evoked relative to their actions. Your Regular Army officer, too, is prone to snub Volunteers and civilians 'ad lib.' seemingly forgetful of the fact that our gallant Volunteer soldiers have borne the brunt of the fighting, and that hundreds of men in the ranks of the citizen soldiers are better educated and more gentlemanly than they are. A contrast is visible among the officers of the Navy and civilians. The jackies chum with the Volunteers, ignoring the Regulars, while naval officers are courteous to all."

Rear Adm. Sampson has taken proceedings in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to recover prize money for the capture of the Spanish ships and equipment defeated and recovered by the vessels under his command during the fight when Cervera's squadron attempted its famous escape. The suit is filed in behalf of himself and the officers and enlisted men under his command, libeling the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, the value of which, with her stores and supplies, is placed at \$700,000. Included in the captures by his fleet Admiral Sampson enumerates torpedoes, guns and practically all equipment of warships. He alleges that the capture of the Teresa took place as a result of an engagement, and adds that the Spanish vessels were aided by the land batteries about the harbor of Santiago, and he believes that the enemy's forces were equal or superior to the naval forces of the United States. All of the property secured, he avers, was appropriated to the use of the United States, and he further sets forth the facts relating to the final abandonment of the Maria Teresa off Cat Island while she was being towed north. The Admiral asks that a rule be issued by the Court against the Secretary of the Navy and the District Attorney to show cause, if any, why the property should not be condemned as prize in accordance with law.

In his "Life of David Farragut" Mr. Barnes says: "In the light of some of the happenings in the recent war with Spain, it is interesting to take an extract from the official report of Capt. Smith, of the Mississippi, who explains graphically and reasonably the loss of his command. 'I consider that I should be neglecting a most important duty,' writes Capt. Smith, 'should I omit to

mention the coolness of my executive officer, Mr. Dewey, and the steady, fearless and gallant manner in which the officers and men of the Mississippi defended her, and the orderly and quiet manner in which she was abandoned after being thirty-five minutes aground under the fire of the enemy's batteries. There was no confusion in embarking the crew, and the only noise was from the enemy's fire, which did not cease until some time after the ship was enveloped in flames and the boats had passed out of the range of their guns.' This executive officer was George Dewey, Admiral of the United States Navy. Farragut's simplicity, his words and his spirit animated, beyond all doubt, the heart of America's living naval hero, the man who had served with him and had seen him fight—George Dewey. The noblest tribute that can be paid to the great deeds of the living is to compare them to the great deeds of the dead. To say truly of any naval officer he is like Farragut is the highest praise our lips can speak to-day."

Officially Washington is now practically deserted. The President is away for a vacation, which will probably extend through this month. Secretary Long left early this week for a vacation of six weeks in New England, the Navy Department meanwhile being presided over by Assistant Secretary Allen, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of naval stations along the coast. Secretary Root will probably leave Washington next week for an absence of several days, and many of the War Department heads are expected to take their vacation about the same time. General Corbin will probably continue on duty until September, when General Miles will remain in the city during the entire time. Admiral Hichborn has gone to the seashore for a month. Admiral O'Neil has also taken his departure for three or four weeks' leave, and Judge Advocate General Lemly has gone north for a similar period. Admiral Bradford will leave Washington in a few days, on leave of absence. While Admiral Crowninshield is in Europe on Government business Capt. Dickinson is acting Chief of Bureau. No important business, therefore, is expected to be transacted by this department during the coming month.

Before leaving Washington this week for a long vacation Secretary Long disciplined the naughty boys of his department, taking official notice of some of the recent personalities that have been indulged in by members of the Naval Board on Construction during their consideration of questions coming before them for action. The Secretary believes that too much acrimony and bad feeling has been displayed by these members on certain occasions, and he cautions them in a communication addressed to the Bureaus of Construction, Engineering and Equipment, against such further conduct as tending to retard the expeditious transaction of business before them. Bureau officers are requested to make their criticisms and expressions of opinion regarding the work and duties of other bureaus in a conservative manner. This week an order was issued which was published in the Journal in its issue of Saturday last, specifying the duties of each bureau regarding the building of ships and installation of equipment. Under this order the Construction Bureau will have entire charge of all that pertains to the design and building of ships; the Ordnance Bureau is to have charge of ammunition hoists and practically all that pertains to guns, their mounts and parts; the Equipment Bureau will have charge of all electric work on board ship. The promulgation of the new order puts an end to a controversy that has actively waged in the Construction Board for the last six months, and leaves no doubt as to the duties which each bureau will be charged with and held responsible in the design and building of ships.

It is stated that some of our artillery in the Philippines is drawn by water buffaloes, the only animals which can be utilized for that purpose, especially in the rainy season. This seems to be a return to old Army conditions. There are men still in the service who can remember the early days on the frontier, when a large proportion of the freighting was done with ox-teams, and when, in the rainy season, three or four miles, with doubled teams, was not an unusual day's journey. During one of the earlier campaigns in Montana in the month of May it became necessary to attempt to send a train loaded with grain out to a cavalry command operating against Indians. The valleys were quagmires, as the trainmen soon found, and the loaded wagons cut deeply into the "gumbo" soil, and rolled (when they moved at all) on their hubs, frequently not advancing a mile per day. In command, and, therefore, responsible, in a degree for the movements of the train, was an officer then widely known on the frontier and noted for his peculiarities of thought, speech and action, and given to "fade," the last of which had been to read the Bible through in course with an Ingersollian view. To him rode forth some brother officers, to see how he was getting on, his tents, though he had been a week out of camp, not being more than two miles from it. They found him with twenty oxen attached to one wagon endeavoring to pull it out of the mire. He was not in the best possible humor, and their boisterous grunting and demand to be informed what he was doing there were too much. In his shrill tones, remembered by every one who had ever heard them, he retorted: "I'm going up — river, what did you gentlemen suppose I was doing? Having a Sunday school picnic? The Scriptures say that Moses took the children of Israel through the Red Sea, and got them through the wilderness in forty years, but he never tried moving a bull train in Montana."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Alger formally relinquished charge of the War Department on August 1 in the presence of all the leading officers of the Army on duty in Washington, and with some emotion and undoubted regrets transferred the management of affairs to his successor, Mr. Root. The change was effected early Tuesday morning in the private office of the Secretary, in which were gathered the incoming and the outgoing Secretary, General Miles and staff, the Department heads attired in full uniform, and all the high officers of the Army stationed in and around Washington. The oath of office to the new Secretary was administered by Justice Cole, of the Supreme Court of the District, immediately after which Mr. Alger, warmly grasping the hand of Mr. Root said: "With all my heart I congratulate you and the Administration. You will find around you here men who will help you in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength." Congratulations to the new Secretary were extended by several members of the Cabinet present, General Miles and General Corbin and others. "Here is your commission," said Mr. Alger with a smile, handing it to Mr. Root, "in which you lose your identity and become Mr. Secretary. I go back a sovereign citizen of the United States and become Mr. Alger." "I sincerely wish it were the other way," said Mr. Root as he accepted the commission.

General Corbin, in full uniform, stood by to assist in the introductions, while a long line of officers, with their swords and hats, filed by, and were presented. General Miles was most cordially greeted by the new Secretary, who had known him for a number of years. Immediately after the reception Secretary Alger departed from the city with his family. His last official act was to sign a requisition for the allotment of \$20,000 for transports. Secretary Alger intended that his last act should be signing the order directing Maj. Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster, to accompany the transport Thomas to Manila when she was ready. He signed such an order, but the other business was presented a few minutes later and also approved. Secretary Root entered actively upon the discharge of his new duties on the 2d inst.

One of the final acts of Secretary Alger was the decision to issue an order fixing the status of the Inspector General of the Army and the officers of his corps. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and action was made necessary by the unsettled conditions of the Inspector General's office as a result of the Spanish war, when many officers of the corps were detailed for other duty, including Inspector General Breckinridge, who was made a Major General of Volunteers. An order was issued some months ago by Secretary Alger directing that no officer should be detailed for any duty without the sanction of the Secretary of War. This order was designed to limit the power assumed by the Inspector General to send officers of his corps on inspection duty without authority of the Secretary. General Breckinridge has maintained that his corps should have charge of all inspection work. The order prepared and approved this week settles the controversy by making it plain that the Inspector General and officers of his corps shall be subject to the orders of the Secretary of War.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL MISTAKES.

We have always been ready to return compliments or advice received from the British Army, and now that they have been so thoughtful as to load us with suggestions on colonization, we should be ungrateful indeed if we did not reciprocate. In presenting some of the following considerations we shall also be giving a good lesson to that noble army of critics at home who are as wise in all matters colonial as they are in the conduct of a war. Their cool assurance will, however, scarcely be affected by the knowledge that the United States may well be pardoned a few mistakes if England, after generations of colonial experience, is still groping in the dark on many points of vital importance. Compare our vigorous work at Santiago and other yellow fever districts with this state of affairs in India as outlined in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, India, which says: "The last mail brings with it the text of Mr. Chamberlain's speech relating to the establishment of the London School of Tropical Medicine, which is undoubtedly one of the most crying needs of our Empire."

This it proves by showing that in the recent Tirah campaign, while there were only 1,000 admissions to hospital from gunshot wounds and other injuries, there were 11,000 admissions to hospital from fever and dysentery; and that while there were 100 deaths from wounds and injuries, there were nearly 600 deaths from diseases of the tropical kind. "It is certainly time," proceeds the "Gazette," "that something was done to put some order and system into the study of a question which is of such vital interest to the Empire. No nation certainly, but the English, would have been colonizing for the last three hundred years and ruling in India for the last hundred and fifty without making a special study of the particular conditions of the climate in which it was called upon to rule. At the present time no ordinary practitioner in England has the faintest idea of the nature or treatment of malaria, and the ordinary medical man on his arrival in this country is in a similar condition of happy ignorance. It is time that this state of chaotic indifference should stop."

Though the Colonial Secretary is apparently hopeful that through the labors of science the disease will in process of time diminish, the "Gazette" expresses the fear that Mr. Chamberlain is over- sanguine, and holds that a disease that is in its nature a necessity of the climate stands on a different footing from one that is merely epidemic. It ridicules as a Utopian dream Mr. Chamberlain's belief that some one will find a cure for malaria, and for the fevers desolating the colonies and dependencies in many tropical regions, and that "better sanitation, better nursing, better medical attendance, may gradually reduce the tale of victims, until Englishmen may live almost as safely in the Decan or in the Soudan as in Leicestershire."

That this contention of the paper is sound, it goes on to prove by declaring that the spread of civilizing agencies in India is only increasing the death rate from malaria.

This startling state of things it attributes to the spread of canal irrigation, which is adding steadily to the conditions that produce malaria.

Scarcely of less importance than the health of a nation's soldiers is the system of arming it. This is the wall that comes from India on that subject. The "Pioneer," after referring to the determination of the Government to set about the re-arming of all British cavalry and artillery in India, says: "When once this re-arming is completed it is to be hoped that the Government will seriously take up the far larger question of the re-arming of native troops with .303 weapons. The difficulties and dangers of keeping an army in the field supplied with two sorts of ammunition and arranging that each particular sort shall be found exactly in the place where it is wanted, are so undeniably great that on this account alone there is ample reason for the change in question. But it must be further remembered, if, indeed, a fact which was so frequently and so painfully borne in upon us during the Tirah campaign can be so speedily forgotten, that in these days many of the best sharpshooters across the border are supplied with the .303 rifle and smokeless ammunition, and are not slow to appreciate to the full all the advantages such an equipment gives them. It is obviously unfair, as we have more than once pointed out, to expect our men invariably to come out on top when opposed to marksmen who are very much better armed and equipped than themselves. * * * To send troops hurriedly to the front who had only just received a new weapon, with the shooting and handling of which they were more or less completely ignorant; to have regiments or brigades of native troops alongside each other armed with different weapons and using different ammunition; this would be a short and easy way to disaster. * * * The main point to be remembered is that what is to be done should be done quickly."

We refer to England's troubles less with a desire to criticize her capriciously than to soften the blows our own patriots aim at their Government for not knowing the business of colonization at once. The contention of the skeptic that even omnipotence can't make a three-year-old steer in a minute, may, after all, be susceptible of easier proof than that this Government can master in less than a year problems that are to-day staggering Great Britain, though she has had a century and a half experience in dealing with them. What will the critics of our Government say, when against the work accomplished at Santiago, where its lowest death rate was attained this year, we place the recent declaration of the "Indian Medical Record" in the editorial opinion that Bombay and Calcutta are doomed cities, because of the practical impossibility of ever getting their sanitary conditions into reasonably good shape?

DISTINCTION BETWEEN PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT.

The Navy Department in a decision rendered this week reaffirms that reached some time ago upon the question of precedence in rank existing between Col. Goodloe, of the Pay Department, and Col. Reid, of the Adjutant General's Department of the Marine Corps. The case is that of two officers originally of the line, but subsequently appointed to positions in the staff with the rank of Major and promoted to that of Colonel on the same date. By virtue of longer service, Col. Reid was ranking officer until May 17, 1877, when Col. Goodloe, being commissioned Major and Pay Master, became the ranking officer and so remained until March last, when they were both commissioned under the personnel act to the grade of Colonel. The opinion of the Department is set forth in a letter addressed to Col. Reid, July 20, 1899. In this letter the records of the two officers are given as follows: Their order of precedence at different dates is shown by the letters (a) and (b):

Goodloe—(b) 2d Lieutenant, April 21, 1869; (b) 1st Lieutenant, January 12, 1876; (a) Major and Paymaster, May 17, 1877; (a) Colonel and Paymaster, March 3, 1899. Reid—(a) 2d Lieutenant, July 2, 1864; (a) 1st Lieutenant, August 29, 1869; (b) Captain, April 2, 1884; (b) Major, Adjutant and Inspector, May 2, 1894; (b) Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector, March 3, 1899.

The Secretary says: "The question whether there is a distinction between a promotion made in due course by seniority, and an appointment, in the sense in which the latter word is employed in Section 1219 of the Revised Statutes, appears to be the criterion upon which this case must be decided. This question has, in three instances at least, been considered by the Attorney General, with results directly applicable to the present inquiry."

"It appears that, under the practice of the War Department, from the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, now Section 1219, R. S., the distinction between appointment and promotion was recognized, and the law in question was treated as having no application to the latter; that the matter was, in February, 1881, submitted to the Attorney General (Devens), who held the contrary; that the War Department, in the same year, returned Attorney General Devens's opinion with request for reconsideration of the matter; whereupon Mr. Devens's conclusions were dissented from and the practice of the War Department sustained by Attorney General MacVeagh."

"In your letter you state that 'the War Department in its rulings has followed the opinion of Attorney General Devens rather than that of Attorney General MacVeagh,' and you cite a number of instances taken from the 'Army Register,' in support of the statement. If this were the fact it would have an important bearing upon the case; but, without going into a particular discussion of each of the cases cited, it is ascertained that they do not illustrate the practice of the War Department in the premises, and that the information you have received upon this point is not correct."

"In response to a written inquiry made by the Judge Advocate General for the purpose of obtaining direct and positive information as to the facts, the following statement was received from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army:

"The practice of the War Department, in respect to the matter of relative rank, as between officers appointed by selection to the same grade the same date, and as between those promoted by reason of seniority to the same grade the same date, has been in strict conformity with the opinion of Attorney General MacVeagh, of August 17, 1881 (17 Op., 196.)"

"It thus appears that the conclusions reached by this Department, in its letter of June 3, 1899, from which you appeal, are supported by the views and practice of the War Department and are in harmony with the latest interpretation of the law by the Department of Justice as embodied in the opinion of Attorney General MacVeagh, rendered August 17, 1881, which opinion has been adopted and acted upon by the War Department."

"With respect to the question whether the commissions now held by you and by Col. Goodloe were really in the nature of appointments or promotions, the terms of the

act authorizing their issuance may be quoted. The provision reads:

"That the vacancies created by this act in the departments of the Adjutant and Inspector and Paymaster shall be filled first by promotion according to seniority of the officers in each of these departments respectively, and then by selection from the line officers on the active list of the Marine Corps, etc."

"Careful perusal of this clause of the law shows that it contains explicit recognition of the precise distinction between 'promotion' and 'appointment by selection,' upon which the opinion of the Attorney General (MacVeagh) turned, and which is the essence of the question herein discussed. The mere promotion of two officers does not disturb their pre-existing relative rank; appointment by selection on the contrary confers a new official status upon the appointee and may bring about the conditions in which Section 1219 of the Revised Statutes becomes operative."

"The Department has thus at length reviewed the grounds upon which its conclusions in this matter rest, in order that you may be fully advised thereof, but it is deemed proper to add that, in a case where one officer of a given corps has been senior to another for a period of more than seventeen years, very strong reasons should be advanced in order to justify the Department in disturbing such order of precedence. In the present instance the terms of the law, the practice of a co-ordinate department, and the advice of the Department of Justice support the decision heretofore reached, which must accordingly be affirmed."

SECRETARY ALGER'S DEFENCE.

General Alger, on relinquishing his portfolio as Secretary of War, gave to the press a statement in reply to criticisms of his administration which recently appeared in the London "Times." It consisted of a recital in detail of facts familiar to the readers of the Army and Navy Journal to the effect that the Secretary of War had no control over the selection of the Volunteer troops called into service for the war against Spain. General Alger said: "Of a little more than a thousand appointments made by the President the number of applications was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of his ability, and, in most instances, military service, either in the Regular Army or a State organization, and not infrequently in both. These certificates showed that each one was as well qualified for the position he sought, and to which he was appointed, as could be possible for men in civil life in this country. Of the number appointed there were, for instance, 26 Major Generals, of whom 19 were taken from the Regular Army and seven from civil life. Of these seven all but one were graduates of West Point Military Academy, and all had distinguished themselves in command during the Civil War. Of Brigadier Generals there were 102 appointed, 66 from the Regular Army and 36 from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the Civil War or on our Western frontier, and all proved themselves competent to command."

"There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the Secretary of War. Col. Leonard Wood, now a Brigadier General, and commanding the Departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe, was one of these. Col. Grigsby and Col. Torrey, both good officers, were the other two. There were three regiments of engineers, the Colonels of which were all graduates of the Military Academy, and not only the officers but the enlisted men were selected with a view to their special fitness, and, in most instances, upon the recommendations of the Colonels themselves, and all proved themselves most efficient. There were also ten regiments of immune infantry, of whose Colonels eight were graduates of the Military Academy, who were selected for special fitness to command, and in the short time these regiments were in service they developed remarkable proficiency."

General Alger contented himself with making a general denial of the charge of a wrong and careless use of money. He said the charge was false.

General Alger's return to Detroit August 2 was the occasion of a great public demonstration. The streets were profusely decorated, and an immense procession escorted him to the City Hall, where he made a pleasant speech to 20,000 people.

LANDING DAY AND ITS MEANING.

The recent celebrations of "Landing Day," designed to commemorate the advent of American troops in the West Indies, suggest an instructive comparison with another historic event of the same nature, the landing of Columbus on the western islands. The natives of countries he discovered had small reason to celebrate the event, if, indeed, extermination had not put it beyond their power to do so. The trend of the Spanish cavalier was as fatal to the soil he touched as that of Alaric.

It is Prescott, we think, who tells us of the lamentable change wrought in the natives' condition by the arrival of the Spanish explorers. Before their coming the natives knew nothing of tax-gatherers; they lived in a condition of primeval simplicity; their wants were few and were easily satisfied by the laughing luxuriance of the soil; poorhouses and jails were unknown. Once the white men were established all this was changed. The taxes levied by Columbus to furnish revenue for Spain were collected by brutal methods and drove the natives into caves and mountains, and made suicide so prevalent that with this and the hardships endured whole islands were depopulated, and in a single generation the old joyous life had passed away forever. Our landing is celebrated, on the contrary, by the natives themselves as a day of independence for them. They see in it the dawn of liberty. Rarely, if ever, before in history has the advent of a foreign military force been so welcomed. Great is the responsibility of this nation in the face of this mighty trust of a confiding people. It is in the spirit of appreciation of this responsibility that our military governors in Cuba and Porto Rico are doing their utmost to win the confidence of the native population. Once that is won the future will take care of itself.

The operations in the British naval manoeuvres which began July 3, were to decide how best to protect grain vessels from American attacks. The plan of the manoeuvres began with two vessels in charge of a cruiser crossing the Atlantic. One squadron made an effort to capture the vessels, and another attempted to defeat the plan. The first squadron brought the vessels safely to England. Each squadron was equipped as in actual war.

RECENT NAVY CHANGES.

The Navy Register for July 3, 1890, just issued, shows many changes since the issue of the January Register. Admiral George Dewey heads the list. There are eighteen Rear Admirals, the ranking officer being Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair. Captain Alex. H. McCormick heads the list of Captains, having advanced three numbers. Commander Charles H. Stockton, who has advanced 19 numbers, is the ranking officer in the grade of Commander. Coming to the list of Lieutenant Commanders, we find George Cowie, formerly of the Engineer Corps, at the head of the list, while following him comes Charles P. Howell, who was formerly in the same corps, now abolished under the new law. Third on the list of Lieutenant Commanders is Charles P. Perkins, who has advanced 22 numbers. The ranking officer among the Lieutenants is Charles C. Rogers, who has advanced 100 numbers, and all of the seventy-five Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the January register have been promoted to Lieutenants. The ranking officer in the new list of Lieutenants (Junior Grade) is Charles B. McVay, Jr., who stood No. 19 among the list of Ensigns in January last.

Ensign Noah T. Coleman now heads the list of Ensigns, having advanced 13 numbers, and following him comes Frank H. Brumby, who has advanced 112 numbers. In the Medical Corps, Captain Chris J. Cleborne still heads the list of Medical Directors, Commander James A. Hawke, the Medical Inspectors, and Lieutenant Commander Manly H. Simons the Surgeons. Both of the last named officers have advanced 2 numbers. Lieutenant George M. Pickrell, who has advanced 3 numbers, heads the list of Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Frank B. Hancock the list of Assistant Surgeons.

The ranking officer in the Pay Corps is Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge and Leonard A. Frailey, who has advanced 4 numbers, is at the head of the list of Pay Inspectors, and Henry T. B. Harris, who has advanced five numbers, the list of Paymasters. The ranking officer among the Passed Assistant Paymasters is William J. Littell, who has advanced 6 numbers. Other officers at the head of their respective grades are Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, Professor of Mathematics William Harkness.

Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, who has the rank of Rear Admiral while holding such office, heads the list of Naval Constructors. Among the Civil Engineers, Peter C. Asserson stands No. 1 with rank of Captain, while Mordecai T. Endicott, who stands No. 2, holds the office of Chief of Bureau of Yards and Dock, with rank of Rear Admiral, while in this office.

Coming to the Warrant Officers, No. 1 in each grade is as follows: Chief Boatswain, John B. F. Langton; Boatswain, Henry Hudson; Chief Gunner, Cornelius Dugan; Gunner, Frank H. Whitney; Chief Carpenter, Peter T. Ward; Carpenter, William F. Stevenson; Chief Sailmaker, John C. Herbert; Pharmacist, Cornelius O'Leary; Mate, James A. Smith.

In the Marine Corps, Brigadier General Commandant Charles Heywood heads the list. Colonel George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, heads the list of the general staff. James Forney stands at the head of the Colonels, Henry C. Cochran, of the Lieutenant Colonels, George E. Elliott, of the Majors; Littleton W. T. Waller, of the Captains; George C. Thorpe, of the First Lieutenants, and Charles C. Carpenter, at the head of the Second Lieutenants. There have been 34 resignations, 28 retirements, 20 deaths and 1 dismissal, and the old grade of Commodore and the Corps of Engineers has passed out of existence.

CAPTAIN N. MAYO DYER.

A gentleman who has had the felicity of meeting Mr. Erving Winslow, to whom we paid our respects July 22, describes him as "very top-lofty and high-falutin in his manner and speech," as he certainly is in his epistolary presentation. The Cambridge "Tribune" informs us that Mr. Winslow is the author of a play, "The Madonna of Art," in which his wife, née Miss Kate Reynolds, formerly of the Boston Museum, bore a leading part until its lack of success compelled her return to a stock company. It appears that Mr. Winslow's disinclination for war prevented him from availing himself of the opportunity for distinction offered by our Civil War, and he has seen no opening for anything in the nature of a public career until the Anti-Imperialist League sought for recruits.

The "Tribune" presents the career of Capt. Dyer in contrast to that of Mr. Winslow, and says: "By his gallant record during forty years of faithful and arduous service in the Navy, Capt. Dyer has shown that he is very decidedly 'of a class of (public) servants primarily needed by a republic as a police force,' as Mr. Winslow puts it. Now, as a matter of curiosity, I should be pleased to know in what class Mr. Winslow is to be placed, and in what direction he is primarily needed by a republic?"

From the brief biography published by the "Tribune" it appears that Capt. Dyer served seven or eight years at sea before he was of age. Then he enlisted in the 30th Massachusetts for the war, and served until he was appointed an acting master's mate in the Navy April 1, 1862. He had a distinguished career during the war. In 1868 he submitted to a severe competitive examination for admission to the regular Navy, passing at the head of all the thirty or more volunteer officers who were admitted. Capt. Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, also a Massachusetts man, being second. In 1870, while navigator of the U. S. S. Ossipee, in the Pacific, Lieut. Comdr. Dyer was taking an observation one morning following a hurricane while the sea was running very heavily, when a man fell overboard from the maintopail yard, in consequence of the halyard parting. Striking in the main-chains the man was knocked senseless and fell overboard, drifting rapidly astern. Dyer at once turned a bowline in the end of a boat fall, jumped overboard and saved the man from the sharks or from drowning. For this heroic deed he was publicly thanked by Commo. W. R. Taylor, Commander-in-Chief, and received a medal.

Passing in due course through the regular grades in July, 1897, Dyer was commissioned Captain and ordered to the command of the Baltimore in the Asiatic Squadron.

At the Cavite fight, Capt. Dyer commanded the Baltimore, the second ship in the line, and for his brave and meritorious service in that battle Capt. Dyer was advanced ten numbers in his grade by Act of Congress. He has just returned to his native State on sick leave, and in a few weeks will visit Baltimore, where, as the guest of the city, he will be received and presented with a sword of honor costing \$2,500. In 1901 Capt. Dyer will retire, having then reached the age of sixty-two. By the provisions of the new law he will be retired as a

Rear Admiral, and will be the first Volunteer naval officer of the Civil War to retire with that high rank, a very gratifying honor for one who has reached it under such circumstances."

THE VALUE OF VEGETARIANISM.

The experience of our soldiers in the tropics has done much to stimulate discussion on the value of a vegetarian diet. Steward Clark, Inspector General of Prisons, in India, in his "Practical Observations on the Hygiene of the Army in India," gives arguments to show that "the most abstemious are the most healthy men in India," and that "no change contributed more to the health of the European resident than the discontinuation of heavy mid-day luncheons, the reduction of meat in the bill of fare of the better classes to one meal a day." He also states "that the greatest defect in the diet of the European soldier is the want of a due amount of vegetables," and to this is attributed much of the dysentery, diarrhoea and other complaints which assume a scorbutic character. It seems, therefore, to Insp. Clark that the arrangements for feeding the soldiers in India are still susceptible of improvement, not only in the nature of the food supplied, but in the time at which it is consumed. No private individual would dream, especially in the hot weather, of making his principal meal in the middle of the day, says the Inspector, yet Tommy is expected to do so, not for any military or common-sense reason, but because it has always been the custom for dinners to be served at that time. The natural consequence is that for the rest of the day he feels heavy and sleepy, and parched with thirst—all inducements to visit the canteen on every opportunity. Possibly, if he had a little bread and cheese in the place of his mid-day meal, and dinner at 7:30 or 8 p. m., he would digest his food better, enjoy it more, and be less prone to seek distraction in the canteen or in the bazaar. That such a radical change should be introduced straight off is not suggested, but the experiment on a small scale as a commencement is commended.

Though not strictly pertinent to the tropical aspect of the question, the recent action of the Dominican Order of England in the matter of vegetarianism is worthy of more than passing remark. This order has received permission from Rome to eat flesh four days a week, instead of absolutely abstaining therefrom as heretofore. In cases of ill health or of especially hard work, meat is to be allowed six days a week. This decision is said to have been arrived at after the closest medical and official investigation of the effects of total abstinence from meat in a variable climate like that of England, the result being that vegetarianism has been declared unsuited to hard work and continued physical strength. This is one of the most important secessions that the ranks of the vegetarians have suffered, and is the more surprising as the anti-meat eaters had supposed the religious order to be proof against the temptations of the flesh as well as of the world and the devil.

THE DUTY THAT AWAITS ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Considerable interest has been displayed as to the precise character of the duty that will be assigned Admiral Dewey after his return home, and from current reports it would seem that he is liable to perform almost any duty from that of commanding a navy yard to serving as the head of a board corresponding in authority to the British Admiralty. The only question that the gossips have apparently settled is that the Admiral will no longer go to sea, but is to have some comfortable place on shore, where he is likely to remain so long as he elects. Secretary Long authorizes the Journal to state that no consideration has been given to the subject as to what duty Admiral Dewey will be assigned to nor has he been consulted on the question, and will not be until he reaches Washington. It has been so many years since the Navy has had an Admiral that it will be a question requiring some deliberation to find a place for the new Admiral commensurate with his high office and rank. There is practically no position under the Navy Department in Washington to which he could be properly assigned. He could not, because of his superior rank, accept the position of Chief of Bureau, or the presidency of any Naval Board, these places having invariably been held by officers of far less rank than that of Admiral. A mooted question is that of establishing a new Board of Reference, taking rank over all others and finally considering and acting upon subjects as to which other boards may disagree.

This new Board, if formed as suggested, would comprise some of the highest ranking officers, with Admiral Dewey as its president. Only informal consideration has been given this subject, and it is doubtful if any official action will be taken on it until after the Admiral's wishes have been consulted. It is the general impression that he will ask for and receive two or three months' leave of absence shortly after the arrival of the Olympia. If he accepted all the invitations that will be extended at least this time would be required for them and to recuperate from their effects. Two functions already await the Admiral early in October, the first being held in New York and given by the citizens of that city, and the second in Washington, where he is to be presented with great formality and with much circumstance and pomp the sword voted him by Congress last session. These ceremonies will take precedence over all others, and however much the Admiral may wish to escape public attention and notice, it is not believed he can possibly refuse all of the invitations from different parts of the country for his presence. Probably no military man of this country returning home after a victorious war was ever received with the same outburst of enthusiasm as will greet Admiral Dewey when he reaches his native land. No military or naval officer in the history and development of the country has ever accomplished what Dewey has beyond the boundaries of his native land. Commodore Perry was welcomed with spectacular cordiality when he returned after opening the ports of Japan to the world's commerce, and the victorious Kearsarge was hailed on entering New York harbor after defeating the Alabama with tumultuous joy, but the enthusiasm which will welcome Dewey when the Olympia comes to anchor inside of Sandy Hook will be far beyond the welcome ever before accorded an American naval officer.

Admiral Bettolo has completed designs for four Italian battleships, the building of which is to commence as soon as possible. The displacement of each is not to exceed 8,000 tons. Twenty-two knots will be the speed. A number of novel ideas are to enter into their construction.

FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The able editorial on this subject in the Journal of July 8, brings up a question that must soon be settled. We have already expanded, and one of the problems of expansion is to adjust our military policy to suit new conditions.

Every National Guard organization that went into the Volunteers will soon be mustered out. Most of them have been mustered out already. In some States the regiments have been reorganized at once, summer camps have been held, and things are moving along much as they did before the war. In most cases, however, reorganization has been but partially completed, or has not even been attempted. Interest in the Guard is as great as it ever was, but everybody recognizes the fact that before long something must be done. The old system was a failure, and if the Guard is to be kept up it must either become a purely State force or be placed largely under the control of the general Government, where it can be managed on uniform and military lines.

An ideal military system for our country would be to have a regular army consisting of a large number of organizations, each containing a comparatively small number of enlisted men in time of peace, but capable of expansion by a simple order of the President, when occasion demanded it. Such a system might enable us to consider the National Guard as a State force, and nothing more.

But even with the present greatly increased necessity for a large regular army, it is out of the question to believe that Congress will increase, to the necessary extent, either the number of its members or organizations. Therefore that plan must be abandoned. Volunteers will be used in the future as they have been in the past, and it but remains to decide whether they shall be called direct from the office, the shop and the farm, or whether the calls shall be filled, as far as possible, by State troops.

It should not take long to decide this point. Granting that the State troops didn't know much about the military art (and they now admit it), they at least knew what it would have taken raw troops several months to learn.

And, moreover, the State troops, with their friends, are a power not to be disregarded. We all know that their efforts last year defeated the endeavors of the Administration to provide an efficient regular army for the impending war, and caused themselves to be given legal preference when Volunteers were called for. Such things are very apt to happen again, and it would seem wiser, when a powerful force is encountered, to use it for good ends rather than stand in total opposition.

Therefore, for the two reasons given above, and especially for the former, there seems to be no doubt that if the National Guard can be put upon a reasonable footing of military efficiency it should continue to be regarded as a first reserve, to be called out when the regular army have been concentrated.

The only question that remains is how to obtain this reasonable military efficiency. There are four general points that must be observed in any effort, neither one of which needs argument in its favor.

1. Instead of having the troops maintained under as many systems as there are States, no one of which is wholly in accord with sound military sense, put the Guard of the whole country, in all essential features, under the control of the general Government, being careful not to conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, and reserving to each State the regulation of details.

2. Frame any proposed measure so as to antagonize neither the Regular Army, the National Guard, nor the people at large. Many a bill for military reform has failed because it was opposed by one of these classes. It is better to attempt what is practicable rather than what is ideal only.

3. Let every one concerned sink his personality and push what is best for the whole country.

4. Begin work now, in order that as many men as possible who have had actual field service may be included in the new Guard, and also that the new system may soon bring forth results. While doing this do not oppose the necessary increase and reorganization of the Regular Army. A larger and better Army will be a help and not an injury to the Guard.

The first step in reorganizing the National Guard on the above lines must be taken by Congress, and any good bill before that body should include the following leading points:

1. The creation of a force which can be used by the executives of the several States to suppress local disorder, as well as by the President, under constitutional authorization—and in the latter case without the delay incident to the muster-in and muster-out of Volunteers, but by a simple order calling out such troops as are needed and returning them to State jurisdiction when no longer required.

2. The general Government to decide, after consultation with the State authorities, what kind and number of troops each State shall maintain, and to prescribe the designation of each organization, after a uniform system. The whole force should be called Volunteers. National Guard is almost as objectionable as militia.

3. The utmost control the Constitution will allow the general Government to exercise over the selection, instruction and inspection of commissioned officers, and rigid provisions as to the weeding out of incompetents. In the line it is believed the elective system should be restricted to the lowest grade of commissioned officer, the candidates to be restricted to men who have served honorably for a certain period and who have risen to certain non-commissioned rank. Examination should precede commission. Promotion to the higher grades should be by seniority in company, battalion, regiment, etc., according to local conditions, and always subject to examination.

4. Professional and physical examinations to be prescribed and controlled by the War Department.

5. Troops to have the same organization as those of the Regular Army, to the greatest practicable extent. The minimum number of men in each organization in time of peace should, within certain limits, be left to the control of the States.

6. Administration and paper work to be just as nearly like that of the Regular Army as possible, to be prescribed and superintended by the War Department, and all books and blank forms to be furnished from the same source.

7. The creation of a division of the Adjutant General's office to especially supervise the State troops, together with the collateral subject, military instruction in schools.

8. The detail of competent officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army for duty with State troops, and frequent inspection to see that they are qualified for such duty and in every way form a connecting link between the Regulars and Volunteers. For some years to come, and always in time of war, retired officers should be employed on this duty, but if they could be given the full pay and allowances of their grade

many of them could be found who would do invaluable service.

9. Instruction to be prescribed by the War Department, and to include schools for Volunteer officers with Regular Army instructors, encampments with Regular troops, and practice at the seacoast defenses.

10. Attracting Volunteer officers of subaltern grades only to organizations of the Regular Army for tours of duty of limited duration.

11. At least an annual inspection of every Volunteer organization, on a uniform system, by Regular officers not on permanent duty in the State, to which the troops belong.

12. And finally, but not the least important, a far more liberal appropriation from the general Government, at the same time depriving any State of its share of the appropriation if it does not make a certain appropriation itself and come up to other requirements.

With these objects always in view it is believed a bill can be framed and passed which will not conflict with the Constitution and will bring our State troops up to a point of efficiency they have never known. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the State troops at the beginning of the Spanish War were tenfold more efficient than in '61, and that through their own efforts, for they have received but little encouragement from the General Government.

A bill, prepared in accordance with the above ideas by General John T. Richards, Adjutant General of Maine, and the writer, was presented in both houses of Congress last winter, but as every one knows, very little new legislation was attempted at that time. With but slight modification, to bring it up to date, it is hoped the same bill may soon become a law.

C. G. MORTON,
Capt. 6th U. S. Infantry.

TRANSPORTATION AND CLOTHING.

Secretary Root, soon after his inauguration into office, began an investigation of the facilities of the Army for the transportation of troops to the Philippines, and directed the Quartermaster's Department to furnish him with a statement showing the number of transports on hand and their capacity and present location. The following statement was prepared by Col. Bird, and submitted for Secretary Root's information:

At San Francisco—To sail, Hancock, September 15 (approximate), 50 officers, 1,250 men; Morgan City, August 8, 30 officers, 600 men; Senator, August 15, 35 officers, 712 men; City of Sydney, 25 officers, 700 men; St. Paul, August 8, 42 officers, 800 men. One of these boats will go to Seattle to take 3d Cav., from there. Total, 182 officers, 4,062 men.

Due at Manila—City of Para, two troops 4th Cav., four companies 24th Inf., Co. B, U. S. Engineers, 46 officers, 1,000 men; Tartar, August 24, headquarters and eight companies 19th Inf., 45 officers, 1,200 men; Ohio, August 26, two companies 19th Inf. and recruits, 12 officers, 734 men; Newport, August 26, two companies 19th Inf., and recruits, 10 officers, 500 men; Indiana, August 31, recruits, 40 officers, 900 men. Total, 153 officers, 4,334 men.

En route from Manila to San Francisco, 4,824 men. At Manila to sail soon, 161 officers, 4,100 men. Aggregate capacity, 17,320 men.

The City of Sydney and St. Paul were chartered by the Quartermaster's Department this week. Q. M. General Ludington has received a telegram stating that the Hancock is so badly disabled as to require six weeks to make the necessary repairs, and he is therefore directed that the St. Paul and Morgan City shall proceed to Seattle to carry the 3d Cav. to Manila. They will leave about August 20, and in addition to carrying the 3d Cav. will have on board about 500 recruits. The horses for the 3d Cav. will go on the Athene and Garone.

Col. Patten, Assistant Quartermaster General, is continuing the work of providing tropical clothing for the troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. A contract for one hundred thousand chambray shirts was awarded this week to the C. Kenyon Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. These shirts are of the finest quality chambray, and reports from Cuba, where they have been in use, state that they have given the greatest satisfaction. Twenty-six thousand were sent to Cuba this week, and nearly double that number have been ordered sent to the Philippines. They are now supplied to the troops at a charge on their clothing account of 44 cents, but after October 1, when the new price list goes into effect, they will cost only 42 cents. In addition to the 26,000 shirts sent to Cuba the Quartermaster's Department has just directed the shipment of 15,000 of the Khaki colored suits. These suits are made of Sea Island cotton serge, and are considered far superior to the English Khaki. A requisition was received at the Department this week from the 10th Cav., now in Cuba, for 1,040 rubber boots. Experience in the island for several months past has demonstrated to officers of the Quartermaster's Department the value of rain-proof clothing. And the rubber boots to be supplied to the 10th Cav. is merely an addition to 5,000 heretofore sent to the island.

THE CONDITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The force of the editorial criticisms of the New York "Evening Post" is somewhat weakened by the statement of facts sent to it from its truth-telling correspondent at Manila. Writing June 12, he says: Whatever we may think of the capacity for self-government of a people who, without even the form of a trial, execute their fellow-citizens who differ from them on matters of public policy, it does not change the fact that these are the methods used by the insurgent leaders to stamp out all opposition to the insurrection on the part of any of their countrymen. A man of influence who asked for peace was beheaded; the common man or citizen who refused to take up gun or bolo and fight with the insurgents had his throat cut. In this way the insurrection was made strong. Because of this condition of affairs, nothing practical came of the organization of Manila citizens so far as negotiating with the insurgents was concerned. Even after the fall of Calumpit, when Luna's alleged peace commission came to Manila, the influence of this organization was slight.

The only hope of peace lies in the factional quarrels of the insurgent leaders. Their habit of deceit and treachery renders it as impossible to deal honestly and sincerely with each other as to do so with us, and mutual distrust and suspicion necessarily prevail. It is this which has been counted upon from the first, by all persons familiar with the Filipino character and history, to bring about the final termination of the insurrection, which could not be accomplished by arms against an undivided and loyal people. That these forces are at work bringing about this result, the facts amply show.

As I write there has just been received information, which seems to be upon reliable authority, but is not yet confirmed, that Luna has himself met death at the

hands of the assassin at San Isidro. If this be true it will hasten the coming of the end, because Luna is by far the most forceful and influential of the radical faction. However, it does not seem possible to conclude peace negotiations with any leader or set of leaders of a certain faction. Each little general has his district and his following, and each will probably have to be negotiated with separately, and it may be that for months after the war has been practically closed, the insurgents in some of the provinces will resist American authority over the people, and raise revenues by forced contributions for their support. To subdue these chiefs in the outlying districts, in which they will operate, will be the not pleasant task of the Regular troops, now taking the place of the Volunteers who have so gallantly defeated the organized forces of the Filipino Government.

In previous letters this correspondent said: Spaniards here assure us that Aguinaldo and half a dozen prominent Filipino statesmen and generals were here a few days ago, and started to have a dinner, which broke up in a row, extending to the shying of plates at each other's heads. It seems that the majority of them wanted to quit, but they all held differing views. The one irreconcilable was Gen. Luna, Secretary of War and the chief general in the field. He has been wounded in the arm, and announces undying enmity to the Americans. That there is tribulation in the Filipino household there is no doubt, but that it will lead to a general surrender is questionable. There is no way to tell hostilities from peaceful citizens, when all dress alike and all claim to be "amigos," and all wear that Oriental smile that is "childlike and bland." Until the people themselves recognize the fact that insurrection and brigandage are injuring their own material interests and determine to stop it for their own welfare, an end may not be expected, and it is hoped that only a few months of American rule will teach them this lesson.

The participation of the great body of Tagalogs in the insurrection is founded upon a mistaken idea of the Americans and their acts and intentions, and deliberate misrepresentation of the causes of the war and its progress. The masses of the people speak only the Tagalog or some other vernacular, and are so ignorant that many of them do not know the name of the adjoining province. When Lawton took Santa Cruz, he learned that the thunder of his guns was the first knowledge the people of that province had of the fact that the insurgents were not in possession of Manila, and all through the campaign to the north the approach of our Army was the first notice the people had that we were not cooped up behind breastworks by the boastful Filipinos.

By our present policy of making war with the rifle in one hand and the olive branch in the other, the potency of the country to support the revolutionary army has not been reduced, and, save for the educational effect, which was certainly considerably lessened by our apparently being forced to abandon the country, there seems to have been little substantial gain from Lawton's campaign of a month, during which time the rest of the Army rested, and did nothing after the advance of McArthur from Malolos to Calumpit and San Fernando.

THE COLT AUTOMATIC GUN.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The first public demonstration in Great Britain of the Colt automatic gun took place July 20 at the Runnymede Rifle Range before a large company including H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Gens. Sir W. Oliphert, V. C., Sir Martin Dillon, Sir Andrew Clarke and Sir H. Tison. This gun is the result of the perfecting of a method whereby the powder gases are utilized to work automatically the firing, ejecting and reloading mechanism. The gun can be constructed for the use of any kind of rifle ammunition and is particularly adapted to the needs of the Army and Navy. It weighs about 40 pounds, and with its simplicity, compactness and fine adjustment can be easily handled by one man and every shot fired with accuracy. The cartridges are automatically fed by means of belts coiled in boxes readily attached to the breech casing, and the supply of cartridges is not disturbed by the vertical or horizontal movement of the gun. By holding back the trigger a continuous fire can be obtained at the rate of 400 shots or more per minute. The barrel is of such strength that it will withstand the heaviest charges of nitre powder, and its accuracy is not disturbed by the vibrations incident to rapid firing. It does not heat as rapidly as the light barrels of other systems, therefore the troublesome water-jacket for cooling is not required. The visitors were first shown a battery of three guns of .303 and 7 mm. caliber, commencing at 1,200 yards and advancing to 500 yards, the objective consisting of eight first-class targets each measuring 12 feet by 6 feet, with a total measurement of 96 feet by 6 feet. The gun was then used without the assistance of sights, the fire being directed by observation through glasses. The gun was also used for indirect fire, for firing at disappearing targets, and for individual firing. Some 2,250 shots were fired at ranges varying from 1,200 yards to 500 yards, the result being 1,220 hits, or a most satisfactory percentage."

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE WAR ONLY.

A question has arisen in the War Department regarding the discharge and re-enlistment into the Regular Army of men who entered the service for the war only. It is admitted at the Department that no accurate information can be obtained at this time as to the number of such discharges and re-enlistments. Adj. General Corbin, when his attention was called to the matter, said:

"The records of the office do not show the exact number of men discharged under the provisions of G. O. 40, but the number of men enlisted during the months it was in operation, amounted to 37,953, and it is reasonable to suppose, in view of the advantages it gave the men, that they almost universally availed themselves of the privilege. No better proof of this statement could be than the fact that it has been necessary to enlist 48,944 men to replace those discharged under the provisions of G. O. 40 and from other causes since October 26, 1898. This shows a discrepancy of 11,000, which is easily explained by the fact that one-third of the 26,000 of the Regular Army are discharged every year by expiration of term of service, and it would not be a large number to add 2,500 for those killed in action, died of disease and discharged from other causes."

The statement is accompanied by a table showing the monthly enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army from May 1, 1898, until July 10, 1899, the latest date to which complete returns have been received. According to this table the enlistments and re-enlistments during the period indicated were as follows: May, 1898, 10,034; June, 1898, 9,889; July, 1898, 7,396; August, 1898, 3,913; November, 1898, 5,489; December, 1898, 5,686; January, 1899, 5,712; February, 1899, 5,161; March, 1899, 8,515; April, 1899, 6,812; May, 1899, 4,907; June, 1899, 5,190; July, first ten days, 1,522; total, 86,947.

THE TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

While critics on this side of the Atlantic are showing that our Army at Santiago ought not to have won, the Spanish military commanders on duty then are explaining that our operations were so conducted that it was absolutely impossible to make head against us. The difference is between the theory of war and its actual practice. In the text books the result of battles is a matter of nice calculation and exact prevision. In the field it is chiefly a matter of good fortune or the product of conditions largely independent of the orderly and systematic conduct of the campaign as laid down in the books. The question of what Napoleon had for dinner was on more than one occasion an important factor in his failure or success. It was the treachery of a German pastor which furnished Napoleon information which led to the victory of Jena; and so on through the chapter of good or evil fortune resulting in defeat or victory. It is true, in a special sense of war, that "nothing succeeds like success."

Before the Spanish court martial General Blanco said that he had never advised surrender at Santiago. He was always in favor of resistance, but the Government approved the American proposals without discussion. When he telegraphed to General Toral, these proposals had already been accepted. He believed that there was not a sufficiently strong garrison at Santiago.

General Pareja said that his troops were terribly short of food and several soldiers had died of starvation. General Toral said it was impossible to resist the Americans and Generals Tacario and Rubi hold the same opinion. General Ordonez thought that capitulation might have been avoided by rushing through our lines. General Pando said that when he gave up the command at Santiago there was plenty of ammunition there, but not enough artillery. He did not agree with the decision of the Generals at Havana and wanted reinforcements sent to Santiago.

LATEST FROM THE ISLANDS.

The U. S. transport Valencia arrived at Manila July 20. She had 443 officers and men on board. There were two troops of the 4th Cav., numbering 143 men, with the following officers: Maj. Morton, in command; Capt. Erwin, Adjutant; Capt. Parker, Capt. Lockwood, 1st Lieut. Harris, 2d Lieut. Boniface, 2d Lieut. Dudley. Capt. Erwin was formerly in charge of Yellowstone Park. The cavalry band, numbering twenty-three men, were also on board. J. Littleton is the leader. Two complete companies, 254 men, of the 25th Inf., colored, made up the total. They saw service in Cuba, and are a fine body of soldiers. The officers are: 1st Lieut. Caldwell, 2d Lieut. Powers, 2d Lieut. Parker and Chaplain Miller. There were two physicians, Drs. Higley and Heflefinger, together with a Hospital Corps of six men, with the troops.

The San Juan (P. R.) "News," in referring to the recent death in Cuba from yellow fever of Lieut. McLaughlin, of the Volunteer Signal Corps, says that he "received fame as the bearer of the message announcing the signing of the peace protocol to General Brooke in time to prevent the battle of Alibonito on this island. The armies were drawn up in line of battle when McLaughlin dashed onto the field of battle and handed General Brooke a copy of General Miles's telegram."

Late private advices from Manila are to the effect that the marines at Cavite are pleasantly situated, their duties are not burdensome, and the health of the battalion has been excellent ever since its arrival at that distant station. The prospects in the near future that the camp at Cavite is to be notably enlarged is good news to those who have been there since early last spring.

General Ludlow, on August 1, ordered the suspension of the paper "El Reconcentrado" of Havana for slanderous and obscene abuse of the Police Department. General Ludlow stood it until the articles became obscene, and then he decided to act. The best people of the city sustain him. They see that his action is not a blow at the freedom of the press, but simply a check on indecency. The editors were frightened into signing a paper agreeing to conduct themselves decently hereafter.

On August 2 Governor Ruiz Rivera suspended the "Guacamo," a libelous Havana sheet, and arrested its editor, who was sentenced to ten days' hard labor.

Col. Carlos Garcia, son of the late General Calixto Garcia, criticizes General Ludlow for suppressing the "Reconcentrado," and says it will promote ill feeling.

The Police Department is thoroughly disorganized, and there is no denying that General Cardenas, the head of it, has made a failure. The Americans have not interfered much with it, and the result is proof of the inability of the officials to get along without fighting. Educated Cubans see and feel this, and are beginning to wonder what might happen should the Americans leave. Many men who, a short time ago, were separatists, now believe that the only hope for the island for many years is some sort of American protectorate.

A Cuban in close touch with the native leaders says: "The Cubans for generations have been accustomed to hate the Government. They are impulsive and nervous, and will be the same to-morrow as they are to-day. Should the Americans leave there would be a bigger exodus of wealthy Cubans than occurred when the administration of Weyler commenced."

The National party goes on with its organization. It has called a convention to meet in Havana August 15 to formulate a platform and party policy.

The public demonstration against Senor Cardenas, Chief of Police at Havana, which was set for July 29, was prohibited by order of General Ludlow on the ground that it would injure police authority.

Reports received from all parts of the island by Surg. General O'Reilly at Havana show that the health of the troops and the American civilians is remarkably good. Yellow fever has practically disappeared from Santiago. In Manzanillo there are no new cases. In Puerto Principe two cases were reported July 27, one of the patients being a soldier and the other a civilian, both Americans. There have not been more than twenty cases in Puerto Principe since January 1. Thus far there has not been a single case in Cienfuegos. A Spaniard in Matanzas was attacked by the disease July 27. This is the first case that has occurred there in several months. A case developed at the Navy Yard, Havana, August 1, the victim being a marine. Dr. O'Reilly does not attribute this condition of affairs solely to the efforts of the Americans, but thinks that good luck is partly responsible for the few cases of fever reported. He points out that in 1896 there were fewer than 150 deaths from yellow fever in the whole island, while in 1895 and 1897, when the conditions were apparently the same, the death rate was enormous. He is not willing to announce a victory when there is yet a chance that the disease may break out as virulently as ever before.

Pvt. Antonio Maldonado, of Co. B, of the Porto Rican Battalion, recently assaulted the 1st Sergeant of the company, Alex. Millmon. Sergt. Millmon, who, like other 1st Sergeants of the battalion, is an American, who has been assigned to instruct the Porto Rican sol-

diars, interfered to prevent a fight in which Maldonado was a participant. He turned on him, struck him with great force over the head with his tin cup, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Maldonado was overpowered and taken to the guard house. Maldonado is an ex-convict. The Porto Rican battalion on the whole are a satisfactory body of men, and their officers expect good results from them. The battalion, when complete, will consist of four companies of 100 men each. It now contains 364 officers and men.

The first complete statement of customs transactions with the several ports of Porto Rico for the first six months of 1899 shows the receipts from all sources to be \$746,742, thus divided: Import duties, \$697,901; export duties, \$9,630; tonnage tax, \$27,086; from other sources, \$12,122. The tonnage movement of the several ports for the first six months of 1899 shows that 1,846 coasting vessels entered with a gross tonnage of 104,534 tons, and that 746 foreign vessels also entered with a total tonnage of 800,289 tons. In the same period 1,741 coastwise vessels cleared, with a total tonnage of 103,806 tons and 694 foreign vessels cleared with a total tonnage of 748,343 tons.

The court martial before which Capt. Fenton was brought for his connection with the recent clash at Cienfuegos between American soldiers and the police, has exonerated him. We published last week a full statement of the facts in the case, which seemingly exculpated Capt. Fenton, and we are glad to see that the court has taken the same view of the case.

Samoa news under date of July 26 say that the heads of the rival parties have signed an agreement abolishing the Kingship and the Presidency of the Municipal Council and accepting the appointment of an administrator, with a legislative council of three members, each of the three powers nominating one. Luther W. Osborn, the American Consul, is now acting as Chief Justice, vice Mr. Chambers, who has gone to the United States.

On arriving at San Francisco Chief Justice Chambers said that the outlook for a sound government as arranged by the Commission is not good. The Chief Justice is on a four months' leave of absence, but thinks he will not return to Samoa. The report of the three Commissioners, as published, abolishes the Kingship and establishes a single administration to be aided by a council composed of representatives of the three nations. Home rule is to be graded by a system of government like that in Fiji, with a chief at the head of each district and with native courts. Other minor reforms are provided for in the report. Whether the home governments will agree to the report is another question. Germany is already said to be dissatisfied.

On board the transport Senator, which reached San Francisco August 1, were a number of interesting relics in the form of ancient cannon, purchased by the officers of the regiment from Spaniards at Manila. Some of them are known to be hundreds of years old, and were captured at various times by the Spanish in conflicts with the natives in the different islands of the Philippine group. It is believed that a number of the cannon and battle axes were taken to the Philippines by Magellan and other early Spanish explorers. They are ancient in design, some beautifully wrought and inscribed. One is to be presented to the old State House at Philadelphia, and another to Washington and Jefferson College, located at Washington, Pa., the home of the late Col. Hawkins.

Upon the decision of the Treasury Department, the collection of trophies, mementos, war relics, etc., gathered by the members of the 51st Iowa Vols., now on their way home from Manila, will be admitted free of duty.

When San Isidro, Philippine Islands, was captured by the Americans, they came upon an old brick structure which had been used as a prison. In one room or cell they found records of fourteen American prisoners kept there, some written in charcoal on the wall, others in a portion of a diary found under the floor. The diary gave a detailed account of the treatment they received while "on the move," and it appears the prisoners were well treated. Among the captives were Lieut. Gilmore, U. S. N., and the boat's crew from the U. S. S. Yorktown, and A. Bishop, Battery H, 3d U. S. Art.

Arrangements for the transportation of the 3d Cav. to the Philippines have been completed. The eight troops will be sent on the St. Paul and the stock vessels Athenian and Garonne, instead of on the St. Paul and Morgan City as proposed. The camp at Seattle for the 3d Cav. is completed, and orders have been issued for the cavalry troops to reach Seattle not later than August 15, by which time it is expected their horses will be on hand. After their trip by train the men and horses will have a rest of four or five days. They will depart for Manila about August 20.

The transport McClellan arrived at New York August 3 from Porto Rico and Cuba. While the vessel lay at Gibara, a disagreement is said to have arisen between the transport quartermaster and Capt. Brickley, master of the ship, as to the time of sailing, and Capt. Brickley resigned and left the ship, 1st Officer Merrithew commanding the vessel on the voyage up. Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th U. S. Cav., was a passenger.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The insurgents were unwilling to abandon Calamba, which is the key to the Lake Road, and on July 30 Gen. Hall, hearing that the rebels were preparing to make an attack, sent Maj. Weisenburger with three companies of the 21st Inf., three troops of cavalry and one of Hamilton's guns to attack the insurgents. This detachment found a force of 1,000 rebels behind hastily made intrenchments. The rebels held their fire until the contingent of the 21st Inf. was within 300 yards, when they fired a volley. The Americans dropped in the high grass out of sight and returned the fire. Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., who was walking in front of the men, was shot in the arm. An insurgent officer, equally brave, stood at the top of the trenches, directing the fire of the insurgents, until he was killed, when the Filipinos fled. While the fighting on the north side of the town was in progress a small body of insurgents attempted to enter on the south side, but a troop of cavalry repulsed them. Our total loss was seven killed and twenty wounded. Sixteen dead insurgents have been found. A body of insurgents raided the vicinity of Taytay, where they killed several natives who were friendly to the Americans.

The first attempt of a cable boat to follow the Army was made July 28. It left the northern end of Laguna de Bay and successfully laid 18 miles of cable. A cable now connects Taguig to Calamba.

In the first report of the capture of Calamba the cable played havoc with the name of Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, of the 4th Cav., which was twisted into Bates. The Lieutenant was worthy of better treatment than that, for his feat in swimming a river under fire was one of exceptional daring.

On the list of the Manila judicial appointments we find Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, U. S. Vols., President of

the Criminal Court, and Maj. W. W. Young, of the Utah Art., and Capt. Birkheimer, of the 3d Art., U. S. V. Judges.

Capt. R. P. Leary, Governor of Guam, left Manila on the U. S. S. Yosemite Aug. 1 for Guam, accompanied by the officers and men for the garrison on that island.

Negros advices say that Capt. Wendell Simpson with a force of the 6th Inf., pursued a party of bandits and killed 19 of them.

What purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American Army in the Philippines up to June 2 has been compiled by Fred F. Eitell, of the Manila "Freedom," who claims to have obtained it from the records of the Surgeon General's Office at Manila. The total number of fatalities is 736—23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilians attached to the Army. Out of the 23 officers dead, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the 699 privates, 294 died of wounds received in action, 9 were killed accidentally, 23 were drowned and 7 committed suicide. One hundred and six died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, 47 of dysentery, 28 of pneumonia, 19 of malarial fever and 14 of meningitis. The remainder died from various diseases. Of the 14 deaths among civilians, 7 were from smallpox and 3 from gunshot wounds received in action.

The Adjutant General of Iowa is said to be in receipt of Manila advices that Capt. A. F. Burton, of Co. D, 51st Iowa, has been suspended for cowardice, and is now at Manila waiting a dishonorable discharge. He is reported to have deserted his troops in an engagement, and hidden in a ditch while the company went into action without him.

Mail advices from the Island of Cebu announce that a company of Americans attacked the Filipinos' trenches, situated two kilometers from the town of El Pardo. The rebels were commanded by the brothers Climacos, who are prominent and wealthy persons. The Charleston shelled the enemy and the Filipinos retreated. The American casualties were slight. The presence of the Climacos with the rebels is reported to have been due to rebel orders from Luzon.

YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK.

The appearance of yellow fever among the inmates of the Hampton Soldiers' Home, near Old Point, Va., has caused considerable apprehension among the officials of the War Department and the United States Marine Hospital Service. The origin of the outbreak is not entirely certain, but it is believed that the germs were brought to the Home by an old soldier, who but recently returned from Santiago, Cuba. There have been nearly forty cases discovered by the officials of the Home, and six deaths have resulted. The disease had evidently been in the Home several days before its presence was known to the medical officers. As the Home is not under the control of the War Department, but is governed by a Board of civilians, the Department could take no other action than to offer their assistance in every way possible, and Governor Woodfin, of the Home, was informed that the War Department would aid him in any way. Surg. General Sternberg offered to supply a force of immune surgeons and nurses, and Secretary Root, in reply to a request from Governor Woodfin, directed the Quartermaster at Fort Monroe to supply the Home with one hundred hospital tents, to be used in the detention camp. Because of the danger of infection to the troops at Fort Monroe orders were issued directing that all the troops of the garrison, except twenty men and two commissioned officers, be sent from Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Delaware. The following order was issued by direction of the Secretary of War to Col. Guenther, the commanding officer at Fort Monroe:

"A. G. O., Washington, August 1, 1899.
"Commanding Officer, Fort Monroe, Virginia:
Secretary of War directs that all quarantine measures relating to military reservation at Fort Monroe be placed in the hands of the medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service at Old Point under the direction of the Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service, instructing strict compliance with the Treasury regulations. The Medical Officer at present is Surg. Pettus."

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."
Secretary of War Root, having left the disposition of the troops at Fort Monroe entirely to Maj. General Merritt, the General decided not to send them to Battery Point, Del., but to encamp them at Plum Island, Long Island Sound, near New London, Conn. Some thought Battery Point a little too far south, but those who know the location affirm its entire suitability in a sanitary respect.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF.

The hospital ship Relief arrived in San Francisco Aug. 2. There were 243 sick soldiers and 6 convalescent officers aboard. Many soldiers were on deck, eager to receive the newspapers and fruit with which the welcoming vessels were well supplied. As a mark of respect to the memory of Col. Hawkins, of the 10th Pennsylvania Regt., the usual screeching of whistles was dispensed with in the welcome to the Relief. As soon as the formal welcome had been extended the Government tug McDowell and the steamer Caroline came alongside and the soldiers were taken to Meigs's wharf and thence to the Presidio in ambulances. As the men were landed they were pelted with roses by a party of women, and their faces lit up with genuine pleasure at this feature of their reception. Three deaths occurred on the voyage, Pvt. Christopher Kaus, 1st Wyoming, died at Yokohama on July 7 of dysentery. Privates James Menden and Frank Dewal, of the 1st Idaho, died at Nagasaki on June 28 and 30 respectively, as a result of wounds. Of the six officers who came home on the Relief, all were wounded in battle in the Philippines. They are Capt. W. J. Watson and A. G. Clark, of the Kansas regiment; Lieut. J. C. McArthur, of the 3d Inf.; Lieut. C. H. Ball, of the Kansas regiment; Lieut. Sapp, of the Idaho regiment, and William Hurd, pharmacist, of the U. S. S. Boston. The transport Senator, with the 10th Pennsylvania Regt., arrived Aug. 1 from Manila. The body of Col. Hawkins was taken to a local undertaker's rooms. A party of citizens from Pennsylvania took charge of all arrangements.

The various regiments are represented on board the Relief by the following sick men: Hospital Corps, 6; 3d Art., 1; 6th Art., 2; 4th Cav., 1; 3d Inf., 10; 4th Inf., 6; 9th Inf., 1; 14th Inf., 8; 20th Inf., 3; 21st Inf., 1; 22d Inf., 9; 23d Inf., 2; Signal Corps, 1; Utah Art., 8; Wyoming Art., 1; California Art., 2; 1st California, 6; 1st Colorado, 14; Idaho, 6; Iowa, 19; Kansas, 31; Minnesota, 21; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 14; North Dakota, 2; Oregon, 12; Pennsylvania, 7; South Dakota, 25; Tennessee, 1; Washington, 5; Wyoming, 3; Navy, 1; civilian, 1.

EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

The transport City of Para, with Cos. A, F, H and K, 24th Infantry, with non-commissioned staff and band, Troops D and H, 4th Cavalry; Co. B, United States Engineers, from Willets Point, the hospital corps and signal corps assigned to the army of the Philippines, arrived at Honolulu July 20, en route to Manila, and took on coal. During the stay the troops were taken ashore and marched to Waikiki, where they were given a chance for a dip in the surf. Speaking of the arrival, the Hawaiian "Gazette" says: "The commanding officer on board is Maj. Augur, of the 4th Cavalry; Capt. Ducaut, of the 24th Infantry, Adjutant. The United States Army officers on board the City of Para are: Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.V.; Col. William H. Bisbee, 15th Inf.; Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 18th Inf.; Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf.; Maj. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav.; Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf.; Capt. A. A. Augur, 24th Inf.; Capt. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Arthur C. Ducaut, 24th Inf.; Capt. William Black, 24th Inf.; Capt. Joseph E. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; Capt. Daniel J. Carr, U. S. V., Signal Corps; Capt. Harlow L. Street, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.; Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William P. Jackson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William L. Murphy, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers; 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John B. Sanford, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf.; Assistant Surgeons—Capt. C. E. B. Flagg, 1st Lieut. P. C. Fauntleroy, 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, 1st Lieut. H. S. Greenleaf, 1st Lieut. Otway W. Rash, Acting Assistant Surgeons—1st Lieut. Ernest C. Schultze, 1st Lieut. Jules C. Le Hardy, 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, 1st Lieut. Stevens T. Harris, 1st Lieut. Robert P. Robins, 1st Lieut. Gilbert E. Seamen, 1st Lieut. J. C. Garlington, 1st Lieut. S. J. Fraser, 1st Lieut. F. W. Dudley.

"The total number of troops on board are 975 men and 45 officers."
A despatch from Seattle, Alaska, Aug. 2, states that news has been received there of the destruction of the United States military barracks at Dyea on July 28. The soldiers succeeded in saving a great deal of property. The fire is reported to have been the work of an incendiary.

HOW THEY LIVE IN ALASKA.

Lieut. Craigie, 7th U. S. Inf., writes home from St. Michaels, Alaska, under date of July 8: "We arrived here last night, and dropped our anchor at just 12.10, and the strange part of it all to me is that it is bright daylight at that hour. Think of it, as eight bells struck—midnight—it was just as it would be at home, just after the sun had gone down behind the horizon. The afterglow was simply beautiful. Every one was on deck, and I really felt awed by the sublimity of it all. This is a fine large harbor, and St. Michaels itself is on an island bearing the same name with large buildings and warehouses; in fact, looks much like a frontier town."

"We have had a very pleasant trip, barring the first two or three days out. On the 4th of July we arrived at Unalaska, about 6 o'clock in the evening, a very pretty harbor. Came to anchor and all went ashore but one officer and myself, I being officer of the day; but Rogers came back and took my sword, while I went ashore and stretched my legs. Came back, and at 10.30 we got in one of the boats and went over to 'Dutch Harbor,' right near Unalaska, for a hop. Capt. Farnsworth taking my sword. We had an awfully jolly time, and a nice dainty supper at the agent's house. We met some naval fellows from the Grant and Thetis then in port. Two of the young Navy officers played the guitar and mandolin at the hop, and then McCoy and I relieved them. Came back to our ship at 2.30, and the sight was perfect coming across the harbor. The sun was about to rise, and the thin new moon was just up—a sight never to be forgotten. Col. Ray has just informed me that I would take 15 men and proceed to Cape Nome and take command there. This is where the new gold find is located. We won't be there long, he says; will return to Fort St. Michaels. The rest of the command have gone into camp, and in a few days start up the Yukon, a two weeks' trip, for Forts Gibbon and Ebert. All are well and in good spirits in this distant and strange land."

The post of Fort Egbert, North Alaska, is commanded by Col. Ray, of the 8th Infantry. Capt. W. K. Wright is Adjutant General of the Department. Mrs. Ray, Mrs. and Miss Wright are the ladies at the post. Capt. W. K. Wright, 7th U. S. Inf., Fort Egbert, Eagle City, Alaska.

A revenue cutter officer sends us this account of a cruise of the U. S. S. Rush, dated St. Michaels, July 16: "The Rush, towing the Nunivak, arrived at St. Michaels, Alaska, Friday, July 14. The Rush started from San Francisco May 2, and when off Crescent City, Cal., a gale was encountered, compelling her to put into Eureka, Cal., for temporary repairs to the Nunivak. After repairs were made she proceeded to Seattle, Wash., arriving there May 24. The Nunivak was there given an overhauling, fitted out for her long sojourn in the Yukon River. The Rush left Seattle, June 10, and after stopping for coal at Coman, B. C., reached Sitka, Alaska, June 22. While en route to Sitka, off Cape Omaney, the towing hawser parted, owing to the heavy sea, but inside of an hour the Nunivak was picked up again. After a short stop at Sitka for coal, the voyage was resumed, stops being made for coal at Hodiak Island and Unalaska. The worst weather was encountered in Behring Sea. When off Nunivak Island a north-west gale sprung up, and for twenty-four hours the Rush hove to; the seas were very high and breaking badly over the Nunivak. Oil bags were then put over from the Rush, the effect of which was magical, calming down the seas so none broke thereafter. St. Michaels was finally reached, and the Nunivak cast off, none the worse for her varied experiences. The total distance the Rush actually towed the Nunivak was 4,214.5 miles, being 32 days, 21 hours and 20 minutes covering this distance, an average rate of 130 miles per day. The Nunivak is rapidly being put in shape for duty on the Yukon, and within a short time will be patrolling that river. The following is a list of officers of the Rush: 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, commanding; 2d Lieut. F. G. Dodge, Executive Officer; 2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, Navigating Officer; 3d Lieut. A. H. Buhner, 3d Lieut. P. H. Scott, Chief Engr. A. J. Homan, 1st Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, 2d Asst. Engr. G. H. Paul, Surg. Engr. J. Jordan. Of the Nunivak: 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, commanding; 2d Lieut. R. H. Camden, 3d Lieut. Eugene Blake, 1st Asst. Engr. H. M. Wood, and several members of the scientific party to join later."

Capt. H. W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf., commanding the camp near Dyea, Alaska, has reported the destruction by fire of quarters and stores there. It is suspected to be the work of an incendiary.

Quite a large number of candidates for the position of Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., have been directed to appear for examination at the Washington Navy Yard, and the examination will be held daily until the vacancies at present existing have been filled.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers disembarked from the transport Senator, Aug. 3, and marched to the Presidio, where they go into camp, preparatory to muster out. They received a tumultuous welcome from the people massed along the line of march. The parade was reviewed by Gen. Shafter.

Lieut. C. D. Towles, U. S. A., retired, has completed the manuscript of a work on "The Decisive Campaigns of the American Revolution." The campaigns treated of are those of 1776 and 1777, which defeated the attempt of the British to conquer the line of the Hudson. The work, if we may judge of it from our knowledge of the author's equipment for the task, ought to be a valuable contribution to American historical literature.

Four hundred and thirteen recruits for the Army were enlisted on Thursday, August 4. This makes a total of 2,503, leaving 3,587 to be enlisted. The 30th and 31st regiments have each enlisted 1,385 men. Our orders show that the new men are eager for service in the Philippines in spite of the gloomy prophecies of those who create their facts out of their prejudices and imagine that others are as pusillanimous and unpatriotic as themselves.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of June, 1899, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Office: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 5,122; enlistments for special recruiting service, 34; total, 5,156. Enlistments in cities, 4,627; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 529; total, 5,156. In the enlistment in cities New York leads with 350. Philadelphia is next with 271. There were 1,878 applicants for enlistment rejected in New York and 1,018 in Philadelphia. All told there were 12,555 men rejected.

The idea of the Geneva flag for ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded in war, and rendering modern warfare less terrible, was due in the first place to the action of a doctor, a M. Dunant, who in 1859 stirred public opinion by publishing a realistic account of sights and scenes that he had witnessed on the battlefield of Solferino. M. Dunant was a citizen of Geneva, and a fellow-citizen, M. Moynier, a man of public note in Geneva, joining with him, the ball was set rolling which resulted eventually in the holding of the Geneva Convention. The Swiss national flag, with the colors reversed, was adopted as the Geneva hospital flag—a red cross on a white ground.

United States District Attorney Coombs at San Francisco received on August 3 from Washington instructions to begin proceedings to condemn forty-five acres of land located on the ocean beach southwest of the city and more than four miles south of Golden Gate. This is a preliminary step to the erection of heavy batteries there for the defence of the harbor. The site commands the southern approach to the harbor, and is admirably adapted for fortification purposes, as it has a magnificent fresh lake in the rear, which is fed by subterranean springs. Work on the batteries will be commenced as soon as the Government secures a title to the land.

An old Navy officer, indulging in some reminiscences after a call at the United Service Club, London, recalls that his first visit to the club was in 1851. He says "A tall man introduced himself to us as Col. Cathcart, of the British Army. He extended every courtesy, and said that he had served with Col. Fremont in his first trip to California as a Volunteer. The Mexican War coming on, and he being a British officer, secured his discharge, and went aboard H. M. S. Collingwood. Meeting us in London he took us American youngsters to Esher, where we were presented to Lady Byron, widow of the poet, who gave her American visitors a "great day," as the old sailor now remembers it. The midshipmen invited Lady Byron to visit the ship, the St. Lawrence, Capt. Sands, which she did, as the guest of the midshipmen's mess. "We were away up in 'G' that day."

Fifty-three candidates have so far been nominated for cadetships at West Point and given the necessary permission to appear for the entrance examinations which will be held August 23. These include both principals and alternates. Eighteen vacancies still remain unfilled, for which no doubt candidates will be nominated in the next week or two. The number of applicants for admission this month is due to the fact that no examinations were held last March and a smaller class for admission than usually appears were examined last June.

Interesting tests are being made in New York harbor in wireless telegraphy at the United States Lighthouse Depot at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of Col. David P. Heap, the engineer officer in charge of the Third Lighthouse district. It is intended to further experiment by the sending of messages from Tompkinsville to Coney Island, and if this experiment succeeds experiments will follow with the Scotland, Sandy Hook and Fire Island lightships, and the Navesink lights, Romer Shoal beacon and other lights about this harbor. Mr. W. F. Clarke, the electrician in charge of the experiments, expects to send messages across the forty miles between the Tompkinsville station and the Fire Island lightship.

In the new grade of Warrant officers the oldest designation is retained with the word Chief preceding it, thus chief boatswain, chief gunner or chief carpenter. Provision has recently been made for a new and higher grade of machinists by providing for warrant machinists. There is also a new warrant rank created in the Medical Corps, viz., that of pharmacist. In the Marine Corps a place as Gunner Sergeant has been created. Spanish prizes figure in the new Register to a considerable extent. In the list of second rates is the Reina Mercedes, whose fate is really undetermined. Among the third rates are the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, each of about 1,000 tons displacement, or somewhat superior to our Alert and Ranger. In the list of fourth rates appear the Culgoa, Manila, El Cano, Callao, Pampango, Paragua, Samar, Calamaines, Leyte, Albay, Panay, Manila, Mariveles, Mindoro, Alvarado, Sandoval, Vasco, Guardoqui, Urdaneta, Belusan and Mindanao. Among the torpedo boats appear such Spanish names as Barceles, and in the list of tugs are the Waban, Rapido, Sureste, Petrelita and Ondina.

The funeral services over the body of Maj. Diggles, of the 13th Minnesota Regiment, who died in Manila, were conducted simply at the home of the Major's brother-in-law, John W. Mackintosh, at Brookline, Mass., August 1.

Secretary of War Root and Maj. General Miles had a long conference on the afternoon of August 1, and there are ample indications that their personal and official relations are extremely cordial.

The death of President Heuereux, of San Domingo, at the hands of an assassin, July 26, was followed by the assumption of power by Vice-President Figuero. President Heuereux was talking with some friends at Moca when the assassin, Raymond Caceres, approached and fired twice with a revolver. The first shot penetrated the President's heart, killing him instantly. The second killed an old man standing near. Caceres had several accomplices who with him made their escape. The father of Caceres was put to death by order of Heuereux some years ago. There was exchange of messages between the two Governments on the assassination. The funeral of the dead President took place at Santiago de las Caballeros, July 27. The island is in an unsettled state and a rebellion has been looked for. The U. S. S. New Orleans and Machias have been ordered to Santo Domingo to protect American interests.

That our soldiers in the Far East may not fall into the same error we deem it wise to call attention to the fact that aerating water does not destroy bacteria according to the latest researches. Investigation shows that bacteria grew and flourished when subject to a pressure of carbonic acid gas equal to fifty-five atmospheres, and that the liveliness of the typhoid bacillus was in no way affected by being exposed to an uninterrupted current of the gas. The purity or otherwise of a mineral water is, therefore, dependent entirely on the care exercised by the manufacturer in boiling and sterilizing the original medium. The extent to which this is carried out may be gathered from the fact that it was ascertained during a cholera epidemic last year, that not one of the European manufacturers of aerated waters in a large center of the industry either boiled or filtered the water from which their mineral waters were manufactured.

The U. S. despatch boat Dolphin, bearing the flag of Secretary of the Navy Long, arrived at Newport, R. I., August 1. Rear Admiral Sampson visited the Secretary, and later the commanding officers of the warships, consisting of Capt. Chadwick, of the New York; Capt. Taylor, of the Indiana; Capt. Sigbee, of the Texas; Capt. Jewell, of the Brooklyn; Capt. Stockton, of the War College; Comdr. Hunker, of the Training Station; Comdr. McLenn, of the Torpedo Station, and Comdr. Wise, of the Enterprise, did likewise. The Secretary is accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Long, and his daughters. The Secretary paid an official visit to Admiral Sampson on board the New York August 2, and later he witnessed the maneuvers of the torpedo boat flotilla from the Dolphin.

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who has been in New York for several days at the Waldorf-Astoria, sailed for Europe yesterday on the American Line. Col. Ernst goes to Europe in his capacity as member of the Isthmian Canal Commission to look into the records of the Panama Canal project. Col. Ernst will be followed next week by Admiral Walker, Prof. Burr, of Columbia University, and George R. Morrison. The Canal Commission has nine members, but these four were appointed a committee to go to Paris and study the affairs of the Panama Canal. The result of the investigation will be embodied in a report to the Commission, after which the Nicaragua Canal project will be subjected to the same scrutiny. It will then remain with the Commission to decide which canal shall be constructed by the Government. "Our researches on the other side," said Col. Ernst, in talking of the subject, "will be most exhaustive and thorough, and may consume much time. We will look into the records of the canal, consult with French engineers who have been at work on it, and find out just how far the work has gone. Estimates for the completion of the canal will also be considered. It is still a question with the Government which canal should be constructed. When a complete investigation has been made of both the Nicaragua and the Panama Canal schemes and the reports submitted, the Government will doubtless authorize the completion of one of the two."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., August 2, 1899.

Light battery drill on the cavalry plain, target practice on the flats, skirmish drill on the infantry plain, with an occasional practice march and muster on Monday afternoon, have been the out-of-door drills of the past week. Dress parade is held daily at 5:30 p. m., followed by guard mounting. There is no morning dress parade.

Maj. General O. O. Howard, retired, was a guest of Col. Mills while on a recent visit to West Point. General Howard made an address to the cadets at the chapel service on Sunday morning. At the cadet prayer meeting held in the evening at the cadet chapel, at which the attendance was very large, General Howard again addressed the cadets.

Maj. William L. Kneeder, U. S. V., who has returned to West Point to complete his interrupted tour of duty at this post reached West Point on Sunday, and received a cordial welcome from his many friends here.

To the regret of very many appreciative patients Dr. Douglas F. Duval will be relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to San Francisco upon the expiration of his present leave. He has been stationed at West Point for the past fourteen months, and during that time has won many friends. During the latter part of his tour his duties have been more than usually exacting, and his friends wish him thorough recuperation during the brief respite granted him, and continued success in the new sphere of duty to which he may be called.

Mrs. Henry Van Hensen, of Richmond, Ind.; Miss Augusta Comly, her niece; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pults, of New York; Mrs. J. C. Post, Capt. F. T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Van Liew have been among recent guests registered at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chamberlaine, of Norfolk, Va., and Lieut. W. Chamberlaine, 1st Art., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Coe. Rev. Dr. Banister is a guest of his son, Maj. J. M. Banister.

Cadet hosts were resumed last week. The Misses Russell, Wright, Exton, Hallett, Braden and Banister have been among the young ladies present.

Mrs. Clifton Comly, Mrs. Marion R. Maxwell and Miss Louise Garrard, of Indianapolis, Ind., are guests at the quarters of Lieut. Lindsay.

RECENT DEATHS.

General Nelson Cole, who died July 31 at St. Louis, served during the Civil War as Colonel of the 2d Missouri Light Artillery, and during a portion of the war with Spain as a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Owing to ill health he resigned last February.

Maj. William E. Creary, U. S. A., retired, who died July 29, at his residence in Washington, D. C., served with credit in the ranks of a Michigan and Veteran Reserve regiment during the whole of the Civil War. In 1879 he was appointed Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., and was retired June 23, 1879, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty.

It has caused much sorrow throughout the country, and especially in Pennsylvania, to learn that Col. A. L. Hawkins, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died from cancer July 18 while coming home with his regiment from Manila on the transport Senator. The body was embalmed on board to be sent to Philadelphia. The deceased officer was taken ill with cancer of the bowels, from which he had been a sufferer during the greater part of his campaign in the Philippines, and for which he had undergone treatment in the Military Hospital at Manila. His illness continued during July 16, when the transport was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea. Col. Hawkins' illness dated from the battle of Malolos, when he exposed himself almost recklessly in the disease-breeding climate. He was respected and loved by every man of his command, and his death is deeply mourned by the troops. His body was placed in a hermetically sealed casket, and on the Sunday following his death impressive funeral services were conducted by the chaplain of the regiment, all of his men being in attendance.

Maj. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago de Cuba, in an official report, refers to the late Maj. Paul R. Clendenin, Surg., and others, and says: "Poor Maj. Clendenin, who was in charge of our general hospital, died July 4 of yellow fever, the victim of duty. He was a most able, zealous and estimable medical officer, and it is a terrible blow to us all. The presence of his wife at his bedside in spite of all our entreaties made the scene very sad, indeed. As you already know, Contract Surg. Fabricus died of yellow fever on June 24, by all odds the brightest man for his years that we had. Another contract surgeon, Hadra, is down with it, but his case does not appear severe. Three of our female nurses have it likewise. They will recover, also my chief clerk, Hospital Steward Lounell, a most excellent man, whose services have been invaluable, and whose absence from my office leaves me badly crippled."

Joseph Fenton, who served in the U. S. Marine Corps, and was one of the survivors of the battleship Maine, died August 2 in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. Funeral services and honors were held in the chapel at the Navy Yard, the Rev. Father Chidwick officiating.

The funeral services over the remains of Capt. C. B. Satterlee, U. S. A., were held at Columbia, S. C., July 30 in the presence of a great throng, the body being committed to the grave in Trinity Church Yard just as the sun went down. Among those who followed the remains and attended the services were a number of military companies of Georgia and South Carolina and a Masonic organization, as well as many prominent military men and civilians. There were many floral tributes. From Savannah came a magnificent floral design, a national shield resting on a beautiful frame, on which appeared the initials of Capt. Satterlee and the inscription "From the 1st Georgia." Another handsome design was from the Savannah Cadets. From the friends of Bishop Capers's family in Columbia came many beautiful tributes.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Camp Meade, Pa., for duty.

Maj. T. E. Willcox, Surgeon, U. S. A., joined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for duty from leave, on July 31.

General Funston, the Kansas Brigadier, in a letter from Manila, says he will stay in the Army till the war is over.

General Rufus R. Dawson, a gallant officer of Wisconsin troops during the Civil War, died August 1 at Marietta, Ohio.

Col. A. S. Burt, 25th U. S. Inf., headquarters and six companies of his regiment arrived safe and sound at Manila August 1.

Ensign Peter L. Pratt, U. S. N., was married August 3 at Sycamore, Ill., to Miss Bertha C. Buret, daughter of Maj. John W. Buret, of the Bureau of Immigration, Treasury Department.

Lieut. G. A. Nugent and the detachment of Battery I, 4th Art., lately garrisoning Fort Terry, Plum Island, Long Island Sound, have returned to Fort Trumbull to make way for the Fort Monroe troops.

Edward Marshall, the well-known war correspondent, who was wounded at Las Guasimas, Cuba, consented to have his left leg amputated about eight inches below the knee. The operation was successfully performed.

Among those who arrived in San Francisco from Manila August 2 were Capt. W. J. Watson and A. G. Clark and Lieut. C. B. Ball, of the Kansas Regiment; Lieut. J. C. McArthur, 3d U. S. Inf.; Lieut. Sapp, of the Idaho Regiment, and William Hurd, pharmacist, of the cruiser Boston.

The engagement of Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, and Mr. Edward McVickar is announced in the New York press. Miss Speyers is a niece of Comdr. Arthur Bayard Speyers, and a great-niece of the late Maj. General James B. Ricketts, U. S. A.

Pvt. Richard Evans, Co. H, 19th Inf., a prisoner on his way from Governors Island to Fort Myer, escaped from his guard in New York City August 3. The prisoner and his guard enjoyed themselves in saloons till Evans slipped out. The police were notified, and found Evans, who, after a furious fight, was landed in the station house.

Lieut. Egbert, of Co. D, 22d Inf., reached Washington from Manila August 2 in custody of Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 12th Inf., and was placed in the Government Hospital for the Insane. Young Egbert is suffering from melancholia. He is the son of Brig. General Harry C. Egbert, who was killed at Calocan, Luzon, April 26 last, while leading his regiment, the 22d Inf., in a charge against the Philippine insurgents. At the suggestion of Maj. General Otis, President McKinley appointed young Egbert to a 2d Lieutenancy in the Army, but he never has qualified on account of the rapid development of the disease from which he is suffering. His insanity was due to worry and despondency over the death of his father. Young Egbert enlisted as a private in his father's regiment, and went to Manila with him. His mother and sister accompanied the regiment from the United States, and were at Manila when General Egbert was killed.

Pay Dir. L. G. Billings, U. S. N., is at Clifton, Staten Island.

Capt. A. W. Catlin, U. S. M. C., is on duty at Port Royal, S. C.

Lieut. L. R. Chester, U. S. N., is at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Comdr. S. Belden, U. S. N., is at 30 Broad street, New London, Conn.

P. A. Surg. S. W. Battle, U. S. N., retired, is residing at Asheville, N. C.

Capt. E. D. Webster, U. S. M. C., is at 512 South Forty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d U. S. Cav., is at present on recruiting duty at Paterson, N. J.

Lieut. H. W. Butner, 3d U. S. Art., is in command of the only officer at Baker, California.

Paymr. G. A. Sawyer, U. S. N., resides at 201 West Seventy-eighth street, New York City.

Lieut. J. E. Goujot, 27th Inf., U. S. V., is a recent arrival at Williamson, W. Va., for recruiting duty.

Lieut. J. P. Wade, 5th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., stationed at St. Paul, is on a visit to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Mrs. Scantling, wife of Maj. Scantling, commanding Cabana Fortress, Cuba, is quite ill of typhoid fever there.

Lieut. C. L. Spaulding, Jr., 3r U. S. Art., arrived in San Francisco, Cal., July 29, from Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

General Antonio Guzman Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, a noted man in his day, died at Paris, France, July 29, aged 71.

Capt. W. E. P. French, 19th U. S. Inf., on sick leave at Binghamton, N. Y., reported at Governors Island this week to be examined for retirement.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff and Lieut. W. J. Snow, 7th U. S. Art., of Fort Slocum, visited friends at Fort Hamilton on Tuesday of this week.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K. C. B., is the only man who was ever knocked out of the saddle by a cannon ball without being killed.—New York Tribune.

Lieut. G. W. Stuart, 7th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to take over property, etc., from officers of the 3d Cav., to leave for Manila.

Maj. Hunter Liggett, 31st Inf., U. S. V. (Captain 5th U. S. Inf.), arrived in New York from Cuba, July 29, and joins his regiment at Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles O'Neil will spend the month of August in The Magnolia, Magnolia, Mass., Mrs. O'Neil, who has been quite ill for some time, being much improved in health.

Capt. J. D. C. Haskins and Lieut. A. B. Putnam, 3d Art., and A. A. Surg. J. B. Cutter, comprise the commissioned force at present on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Mrs. Fowler and Mr. Frederick Hall Fowler, widow and son of the late Maj. J. L. Fowler, may be addressed at 126 Main street, Ionia, Michigan, during August and September.

Capt. Chas. Humphreys and Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d U. S. Art., and A. A. Surg. T. C. McCleave, constitute the commissioned force now at San Diego Barracks, California.

Last week we referred casually to the peculiar names of some of our soldiers and instanced one "Greciana Lout." It appears, however, that the proper name is "Graciano Font."

Col. Edmund Rice and Lieut. Col. W. P. Duvall, 26th Inf., were among the callers upon the President, July 28, at the Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, N. Y., where he is spending a brief vacation.

A cable from Manila announces that Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell, U. S. N., has been detached from command of the Petrel, and ordered to the Baltimore for duty on the staff of Rear Admiral Watson.

Prince Luigi, of Savoy, Italy, nephew of King Humbert, and son of the late Amadeo, ex-King of Spain, is about to attempt the discovery of the North Pole. He is a captain in the Navy and recently made a bold ascent of Mount St. Elias, Alaska.

Commander and Mrs. Eaton entertained some two hundred of the cottagers from York Harbor, Newcastle, and the Kittery shore at a reception on board the Resolute on Thursday, July 27. The Navy yard families and many guests from Portsmouth were present.

The old house opposite Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., where Abraham Lincoln died, is being restored as nearly as possible, to the same condition as when Lincoln died. It will then be used for the exhibition of Lincoln relics, of which there is a large collection.

A Newport News press despatch states that Mrs. Sarah Anne Woolley, a veteran "bumboat-woman" and a widow, has married George Rose, a soldier-tailor of Fort Monroe, and that the marriage has caused much annoyance to the lady's twenty-nine children, four of whom, however, are adopted.

The commissioned roster of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., at present consists of Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Capt. Thos. R. Adams, G. N. Whistler and A. C. Blunt, and Lieuts. G. W. Gatchell, C. H. Arnold, Jr., W. R. Doores, E. C. Jewell and F. N. Cooke, 5th U. S. Art.; Capt. E. B. Frick, Asst. Surg., and A. A. Surg., E. Barry.

A Carlsbad, Austria, despatch referring to the presence there of Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., says: The Admiral is another of those unassuming gentlemen like Dewey, and might possibly have got away from Carlsbad unobserved had it not been for the arrival of the Olympia at Trieste with his illustrious friend on board. Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee will leave Carlsbad shortly.

Maj. H. P. Ritzius, retired, and Mrs. Ritzius, are now located at the Spencer place in Westfield, N. Y., and a house party are fully enjoying the cheering old place. The entire Spencer family hope to hold a reunion during the month of August. The members of the family already here are: Mrs. P. Spencer, wife of the late Dr. W. G. Spencer, U. S. Army, and Miss Spencer; Lieut. Sturtevant and Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. McCorkle and little son, and Miss Ritzius. J. H. Spencer, of Joplin, Mo., and wife, are to spend part of August in this vicinity.

Sixty-two new members were admitted to the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War, June 29. Of these 48 were ex-officers and the following were in the service: General Joseph C. Breckenridge, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Geo. M. Cole, 4th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Danl. E. McCarthy, A. O. M. U. S. A.; Capt. Geo. W. Ruthers, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A.; Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. D. Dunn, U. S. N.; Paymr. Frank T. Armes, U. S. N.; Capt. B. H. Warburton, U. S. Vols.; Maj. Edw. S. Fowles, U. S. Vols.; Capt. Erskine Hewitt, U. S. Vols.

Pay Insp. J. B. Redfield, U. S. N., is on duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Insley, wife of Asst. Paymr. H. R. Insley, U. S. N., has gone to California.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Med. Insp. Dickinson, U. S. N., has left Washington for Jamestown, N. Y.

Lieut. W. L. Burdick, U. S. N., on duty at Newport, R. I., is at 22 Catherine street, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. H. T. Reed, U. S. A., and Mrs. Reed, of Chicago, will spend a portion of the summer at Macatawa, Mich.

Capt. Walker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Walker, of the Washington Barracks, have gone to the Alleghenies for August.

Med. Insp. A. S. Oberly, U. S. N., retired, is residing at Easton, Pa., where a large portion of his early life was passed.

Mrs. Capron, widow of Capt. Capron, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., at the Bancroft, corner H and 18th streets, N. W.

Mrs. Audenried, widow of Col. Audenried, U. S. A., has gone to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., after visiting Watch Hill.

Col. Geo. A. Woodward, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. and Miss Woodward are passing the summer at Netherwood, New Jersey.

Mrs. Crosby, widow of Adml. Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., has gone to visit her brother, Mr. George A. Audenried, at his home at Babylon, L. I.

Mrs. and the Misses Smith, wife and daughters of Col. Allen Smith, U. S. A., are visiting West Point, N. Y., after a visit to Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. Jas. G. Green, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Naval Station, Bremerton, Washington, is expected shortly in Charleston, N. H.

Mrs. G. H. Moore, wife of Comdr. J. H. Moore, U. S. N., recently in Washington, D. C., has gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where she resides at 78 Summer street.

Mrs. R. E. Carney, wife of Lieut. Carney, of the Navy, is residing for the summer at 1314 Park street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Carney is accompanied by her only son.

Capt. Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., has been ordered relieved from the command of the U. S. S. Iowa at San Francisco, by Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, from the U. S. S. Newark.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., will be detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20, and assume command of the Newark Sept. 1, relieving Capt. C. F. Goodrich.

Comdr. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., who has been on waiting orders at Jamestown, R. I., will assume charge of the 14th Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sept. 1 next.

Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Chambers have taken a cottage at Orkney Springs, Va., where they will pass the summer. Mrs. Chambers was Miss Lillian Myers, daughter of the late Gen. Abram Myers, U. S. A.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, wife of Capt. Ayres, U. S. A., passed a few days in Washington, D. C., during the past week. Mrs. Ayres has been dividing the summer between her two brothers, one living in Virginia and the other in New Jersey.

Although no official news has been recently received from Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, U. S. N., in the hands of the Filipinos, it is understood that he is in good health and has hopes of being either exchanged or released in the course of the next few months.

Rear Adml. James Entwistle, U. S. N., retired, is spending the hot weather at his country residence in Haverstraw, on the Hudson, and since his retirement has been the recipient of many congratulations on his long and interesting naval experience.

The resignation from the Cabinet of Secretary of War Alger closes one of Washington's most socially charming houses. Mrs. Alger made many warm friends in Washington, where she was so popular, and she will be missed by all who knew her at the Capital.

Officers of the Army lately registering in New York City are Capt. E. L. Swift, Lieut. J. H. Rice, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. Paulding, General J. J. Coppinger, Lieut. F. Le J. Parker, Murray Hill; Lieut. Henry Waterson, Jr., Astor House; Col. C. W. Foster, Park Avenue; Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, Gilsey House.

Maj. Clifford S. Walton, late of the Pay Department, U. S. V., will leave Havana on the 15th inst., and return to practice law in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Walton is now at her home, 1713 P street, N. W., Washington D. C., with her mother, Mrs. G. K. Veazly.

Comdr. W. A. Windsor, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the machinery installation of the Florida, Nicholson and O'Brien at the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J., and is using every exertion to complete these craft within the time specified in the contract.

Mrs. Paul Clendenin, widow of Maj. Clendenin, U. S. A., is at the Snug Harbor, Hancock, Mass., the country home of her parents, where she will remain all summer. In the fall she will go with her parents to Boston. Miss Helen Clendenin, second daughter of Dr. Clendenin, is convalescing rapidly from the effects of her attack of yellow fever.

Mrs. Casper Hauzer Conrad, of 1843 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with her daughter, Miss Blossom and son, Lieut. Wm. D. Conrad, 23d Inf., on sick leave, will spend August and part of September at the Commercial Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Lieut. Casper Hauzer Conrad, 7th Cav., is on duty with his regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Capt. J. M. T. Young, U. S. M. C., retired, has taken up his permanent residence at Annapolis, Md., and lives in that pleasant old town during the fall and winter months, but summers in the North. A large portion of Capt. Young's shore service was passed at Annapolis, and he enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances.

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N., is stationed at San Juan de Puerto Rico, acting as medical attendant for any naval ship at that point which may be unprovided with a medical officer. He finds the climate of that portion of our insular possessions far more comfortable and healthful than is generally supposed. The temperatures, both by day and at night, are materially tempered by the cool breeze which come in from the sea, and the health of the station is about that of the New England coast.

The Norfolk "Landmark" states that Calvin Levi Sibley, an able seaman on board the Government tug Alice, has fallen heir to \$1,500,000, he having at last been discovered to be the heir of a wealthy real estate dealer, Richard Sibley, who died some time ago intestate. The account says: "The news of his good fortune naturally causes him much pleasurable anticipation, but until he has secured possession of his wealth he will continue to serve Uncle Sam in his capacity of able seaman on the Alice."

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt are now occupying their comfortable and spacious quarters at Governor's Island.

Maj. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty at Syracuse, N. Y., was in New York this week being examined for retirement.

Mrs. Williams, mother of the wife of Maj. General Merritt, who has been visiting at Governors Island, sailed August 3 for Germany.

General Samuel Ovenshine (Colonel 23d U. S. Inf.) is on his way home from Manila on sick leave, on the transport Grant, which left there July 31.

Secretary of the Navy Long is spending a vacation between Hingham, Mass., and Buckland, Me. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen returned to Washington July 30.

Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf., arrived at San Francisco July 25, and located at the Occidental, sailing July 31 for Manila on the transport Indiana with 800 recruits.

Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th U. S. Art., who has been spending a few weeks leave at Corning, N. Y., joined Capt. Stone's Light Battery C, at Fort Adams, R. I., this week.

Capt. J. A. Dundeen, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., visited Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., and saw to the proper quartering, etc., of the artillery detachment recently sent there.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who is visiting his son, Capt. Guy V. Henry, Jr., 26th Inf., U. S. V., at Plattsburg Barracks, was tendered a reception August 1 by Col. Edmund Rice, commanding the regiment.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., District Attorney of New York, made an address on the evening of August 1 to the Civic Club, a non-political organization. He predicted the early success of our arms in the Philippines.

Dr. M. S. Simpson, of Plainfield, N. J., formerly surgeon on the U. S. S. Badger, has just received an appointment as A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., and has been ordered to report to the commanding General at San Francisco.

Lieut. W. S. Overton, 7th U. S. Art., is on his road home from Manila on sick leave. It may be recalled he was wounded in March last. He is expected in Whites-town, L. I., about September 1, and the citizens are to present him with a handsome sword.

Lieut. G. W. Stuart, 7th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, will have little spare time on his hands, for we note he has been detailed Commissary, Ordnance Officer, Quartermaster, Recruiting, Range and Signal Officer in charge of Exchange and Post Schools and Engineer Officer.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who is abroad on an inspecting tour, on August 1, accompanied by Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., the American Naval Attaché, and a British officer, inspected the Portsmouth and Devonport naval barracks, England. Admiral Crowninshield's family have gone to Paris on a pleasure trip.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending August 2, 1899: Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Knight, U. S. A.; Lieut. Emory Winslow, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. R. Emrich, U. S. N.; H. H. Wolf, U. S. R. C. S.; Ensign R. C. Moody, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. T. Baker, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. W. Hinds, U. S. N.; Maj. J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.; Adml. J. A. Howell, U. S. N.

Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Quailtrough, U. S. N., has one of the busiest assignments in his grade, for not only is he the equipment inspector at the Wilkes Gas & Power Company's works at Morris Heights, N. Y., but he has similar duty at the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J. The vessels under the inspection of Lieut. Comdr. Quailtrough are the Stewart, Bailey, Wilkes, Nicholson and O'Brien.

Mrs. Perkins, wife of Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th U. S. Inf., gave a luncheon recently in the private dining room of Cooley's Hotel, Springfield, Mass., which was attended by the following friends of the hostess: Mrs. Henry E. Marsh, Mrs. Luke Corcoran, Mrs. J. L. Doherty, Mrs. Enos Smith, Mrs. Horney, Mrs. Otis Horney, Misses Hawkins and Miss Barton. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., received recently some distinguished visitors at the new post, Fort Wright, near Spokane, in the absence of Capt. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th U. S. Inf., on sick leave. The visitors were Congressman Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs; Mrs. Hull and daughter, Congressman Payne, chairman of Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. Payne and son, Congressman and Mrs. Steele, Mr. U. S. Grant with his son and daughter, Congressman Dabzell and son, Miss Archibald, Mrs. Heatwole, Mrs. Voorhees and Capt. R. B. Turner, U. S. A.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., of the Indiana, officiated as Captain of a life-saving crew at Newport, R. I., July 31. He had just left the Indiana in his gig, bound ashore, when he noticed a commotion on board the Texas, just south of the Indiana, and directed his crew to go to the scene. Two men were found in the water, one evidently trying to save the other, while others on the ship were throwing ropes to them. The crew of the gig picked up both men, and put them on board the Texas. One of the men, the one who had fallen over first, was unconscious when taken out, but quickly revived after getting on board the ship.

There was a pretty wedding at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., July 29, when Mr. Francis Wheelwright Belknap, Civil Engineer of the New York Harbor Commission, and a son of Comdr. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., and Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant, daughter of the late Donald Grant, well known in banking circles in New York, and grandniece of the late Capt. M. C. Marin, U. S. N., were married. The best man was Mr. Francis Oliver, and the ushers were Messrs. Daniel W. Armstrong, Francis Greene, Henry Wheelwright and Henry C. Breese, of Newport. Miss Elizabeth Calvert Grant, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Emily B. Warren and Miss Anna Hayden were bridesmaids. A reception followed at the residence of Miss Antonia Marin, aunt of the bride.

Last week we referred briefly to the marriage to take place August 5 at Bar Harbor of Miss Susan Train, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Train, U. S. N., to Mr. August Noble Hand. The reception following the ceremony will take place on board the battleship Massachusetts, commanded by the father of the bride. Mr. Hand, who is practicing law in New York, is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1890, and of the Harvard Law School, class of 1894. His best man was his cousin, Learned Hand, of Albany, N. Y. The ushers were the bride's brother, Russell Train, a United States cadet on the Annapolis; James B. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Albert Sprague-Bard and Luther B. Pollard, of New York, and Arthur Dehon Hill, of Boston. Mr. Hand and bride will sail for Europe August 10. They intend to remain abroad two months, and on their return make their home in New York.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS.

We give here, by request, a list of the field officers of the Army as at present organized:

1st Cavalry.—Colonel, Abraham K. Arnold; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles D. Vele.
 Majors, James M. Bell, Allen Smith, Richard H. Pratt.
 2d Cavalry.—Colonel, Henry E. Noyes; Lieutenant Colonel, William A. Rafferty.
 Majors, William M. Wallace, Argalus G. Hennisee, Joseph H. Dorst.
 3d Cavalry.—Colonel, Samuel B. M. Young; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry W. Wessells, Jr.
 Majors, Henry Jackson, Samuel M. Swigert, Edgar Z. Steever.
 4th Cavalry.—Colonel, Michael Cooney; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward M. Hayes.
 Majors, Louis H. Rucker, Jacob A. Augur, Charles Morton.
 5th Cavalry.—Colonel, Louis H. Carpenter; Lieutenant Colonel, Camillo C. Carr.
 Majors, Charles L. Cooper, Eugene D. Dimmick, Earl D. Thomas.
 6th Cavalry.—Colonel, Samuel S. Sumner; Lieutenant Colonel, Theodore J. Wint.
 Majors, Thomas C. Lebo, Eli L. Huggins, George S. Anderson.
 7th Cavalry.—Colonel, Theodore A. Baldwin; Lieutenant Colonel, James N. Wheelan.
 Majors, Edward S. Godfrey, Winfield S. Edgerly, Edward A. Godwin.
 8th Cavalry.—Colonel, Adna R. Chaffee; Lieutenant Colonel, Wirt Davis.
 Majors, Charles A. P. Hatfield, Henry W. Sprole, William Stanton.
 9th Cavalry.—Colonel, Thomas McGregor; Lieutenant Colonel, Almond B. Wells.
 Majors, Albert E. Woodson, William C. Forbush, Martin B. Hughes.
 10th Cavalry.—Colonel, Samuel M. Whitside; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis Moore.
 Majors, Joshua L. Fowler, John B. Kerr, Clarence A. Stedman.
 11th Cavalry (U. S. V.).—Colonel, James Lockett.
 1st Artillery.—Colonel, Royal T. Frank; Lieutenant Colonel, David H. Kixie.
 Majors, John H. Calef, John L. Tiernon, James M. Ingalls.
 2d Artillery.—Colonel, Alex. C. M. Pennington; Lieutenant Colonel, William L. Haskin.
 Majors, Edward Field, John C. Scanting, George S. Grimes.
 3d Artillery.—Colonel, Jacob B. Rawles; Lieutenant Colonel, Wallace F. Randolph.
 Majors, Frank W. Hess, William A. Kobbé, Abner H. Merrill.
 4th Artillery.—Colonel, Francis L. Guenther; Lieutenant Colonel, George B. Rodney.
 Majors, James M. Lancaster, Van E. A. Andruss, Frederick Fuger.
 5th Artillery.—Colonel, John I. Rodgers; Lieutenant Colonel, Tully McCrea.
 Majors, John R. Myrick, James B. Burbank, Selden Day.
 6th Artillery.—Colonel, Edward B. Williston; Lieutenant Colonel, Frank C. Smith.
 Majors, Samuel M. Mills, William P. Vose, William Ennis.
 7th Artillery.—Colonel, Henry C. Hasbrouck; Lieutenant Colonel, Carle A. Woodruff.
 Majors, Charles Morris, John P. Story, George G. Greenough.
 1st Infantry.—Colonel, Evan Miles; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles A. Dempsey.
 Majors, John J. O'Connell, Frank H. Edmunds, Frederick A. Smith.
 2d Infantry.—Colonel, John C. Bates; Lieutenant Colonel, Augustus W. Corliss.
 Majors, Alpheus H. Bowman, Charles B. Hall, Marion P. Maus.
 3d Infantry.—Colonel, John H. Page; Lieutenant Colonel, Abram A. Harbach.
 Majors, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Edmund Rice, John W. Hannay.
 4th Infantry.—Colonel, Robert H. Hall; Lieutenant Colonel, James M. J. Sanno.
 Majors, John Bubb, Butler D. Price, George O. Webster.
 5th Infantry.—Colonel, Richard Comba; Lieutenant Colonel, Mott Hooton.
 Majors, Frank D. Baldwin, Jesse C. Chance, Theodore F. Forbes.
 6th Infantry.—Colonel, Edgar R. Kellogg; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles W. Miner.
 Majors, Folliot A. Whitney, William H. H. Crowell, Charles M. Rockefeller.
 7th Infantry.—Colonel, Edwin M. Coates; Lieutenant Colonel, William E. Dougherty.
 Majors, Wm. V. Richards, Frederick M. H. Kendrick, John T. Van Orsdale.
 8th Infantry.—Colonel, George M. Randall; Lieutenant Colonel, Philip H. Ellis.
 Majors, John S. Stretch, Henry P. Ray, Philip Reade.
 9th Infantry.—Colonel, Emerson H. Liscum; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles A. Coolidge.
 Majors, Jesse M. Lee, Morris C. Foote, James Regan.
 10th Infantry.—Colonel, Ezra P. Ewers; Lieutenant Colonel, Egbert B. Savage.
 Majors, Walter T. Duggan, Ralph W. Hoyt, George Le R. Brown.
 11th Infantry.—Colonel, Isaac D. De Russy; Lieutenant Colonel, Daniel W. Burke.
 Majors, Charles L. Davis, Albert L. Myer, Francis W. Mansfield.
 12th Infantry.—Colonel, Chambers McKibbin; Lieutenant Colonel, Jacob H. Smith.
 Majors, Henry Seton, Harry L. Haskell, Wm. Gerlach.
 13th Infantry.—Colonel, William H. Bisbee; Lieutenant Colonel, Sumner H. Lincoln.
 Majors, William Auman, Harry G. Cavanaugh, Joseph W. Duncan.
 14th Infantry.—Colonel, Aaron S. Daggett; Lieutenant Colonel, George W. Davis.
 Majors, Carroll H. Potter, William Quinton, Leon A. Matile.
 15th Infantry.—Colonel, Edward Moale; Lieutenant Colonel, Constant Williams.
 Majors, John B. Guthrie, James A. Buchanan, George A. Cornish.
 16th Infantry.—Colonel, Chas. C. Hood; Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. F. Spurgin.
 Majors, Henry C. Ward, Joel T. Kirkman, Samuel R. Whittall.
 17th Infantry.—Colonel, James W. Powell; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles F. Robe.
 Majors, Cyrus S. Roberts, Lyster M. O'Brien, Chas. A. Williams.
 18th Infantry.—Colonel, Gilbert S. Carpenter; Lieutenant Colonel, William M. Van Horne.
 Majors, Charles R. Paul, Henry H. Adams, Charles R. Hinton.
 19th Infantry.—Colonel, Simon Snyder; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Boyle.

Majors, John G. Leefe, Joseph F. Huston, Thomas C. Woodbury.
 20th Infantry.—Colonel, Loyd Wheaton; Lieutenant Colonel, William S. McCaskey.
 Majors, James Miller, William P. Rogers, John B. Rodman.
 21st Infantry.—Colonel, Jacob Kline; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Clapp.
 Majors, Daniel Cornman, Benjamin C. Lockwood, Willis Wittich.
 22d Infantry.—Colonel, John W. French; Lieutenant Colonel, Wilson T. Hartz.
 Majors, Leopold O. Parker, Charles G. Penney, John A. Baldwin.
 23d Infantry.—Colonel, Samuel Ovenshine; Lieutenant Colonel, Richard L. Eskridge.
 Majors, Greenleaf A. Goodale, Owen J. Sweet, Wm. H. W. James.
 24th Infantry.—Colonel, Henry B. Freeman; Lieutenant Colonel, Chas. Keller.
 Majors, Milton J. Thompson, Alfred C. Markley, Henry Wyzant.
 25th Infantry.—Colonel, Andrew S. Burt; Lieutenant Colonel, Stephen P. Jocelyn.
 Majors, David J. Craigie, Charles H. Noble, David B. Wilson.

The field officers of the twelve new regiments were published July 22, page 1123.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, 34th Inf. (1st Lieutenant 6th U. S. Cavalry), served with distinction in the late war and held the appointment of Captain and Asst. Adjt. General for several months. He has had large experience in all sorts of service line and staff and is regarded as a cavalry expert and was only recently relieved as senior instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point. He hails from Texas and has all the dash that the horsemen of that State are wont to have.

Maj. Robert D. Walsh, 35th Inf. (Captain 9th U. S. Cavalry), was graduated from West Point in 1883 and promoted to the infantry, but soon afterwards was transferred to the cavalry. During his sixteen years of service he has had many opportunities for showing his ability and courage as an officer, and never failed to do so. In 1890 he received the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for gallantry in action against Indians in the Patagonia Mountains, Arizona.

Maj. William A. Shunk, 34th U. S. Inf. (Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry), saw hard service during the late war and proved himself capable for any emergency. He was graduated from West Point in 1879 and was at once launched into service in Texas, Arizona, etc., taking part in the Geronimo campaign in 1885. He served in 1898 as an Engineer officer with rank of Major in the field and rendered conspicuous service. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Maj. Lloyd M. Brett, 31st Inf. (Captain 2d U. S. Cavalry) was graduated from West Point in 1879 and has had his full share of frontier duty in Montana and Arizona since that time. He served gallantly with his regiment in the field during the recent war and afterwards rendered great service to the State of New York in connection with the muster out of State troops. He has had large experience and will make an efficient field officer.

Maj. Elmore F. Taggart, 28th Inf. (Captain 6th U. S. Infantry), is an Ohioan, was graduated from West Point in 1883 and has served with the 6th Inf. ever since. During the late war he not only rendered gallant service in the field but also in that very essential branch of the staff, the Subsistence Department, attaining the rank of Major and C. S.

Maj. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 29th Inf. (Captain 19th U. S. Infantry), rose from the ranks, being commissioned in 1885. He is a New Yorker and enlisted in the 10th Inf. in 1882. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, was with his regiment in the field and gave an excellent account of himself.

Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, 26th Inf. (Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry), was graduated from West Point in 1881 and promoted to the cavalry, in which he has had his full share of active service on the frontier and elsewhere. He was Adjutant of his regiment for some years and is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. He brings to the position of field officer all the necessary qualifications.

Maj. E. B. Cassatt, 27th Inf. (Lieutenant 4th U. S. Cavalry), was graduated from West Point in 1893, and since then has rendered efficient service as a cavalry officer. During the late war he was Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, and showed himself to be a valuable officer, as his father did before him during the Civil War.

Capt. William Brooke (1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Inf.) is one of the younger officers of the Army, but has shown his mettle in the field as a gallant and skilful officer. He was appointed from civil life to the 4th Inf. in 1891 and has been with the regiment ever since.

Capt. L. C. Scherer (1st Lieut., 4th U. S. Cav.), was graduated from West Point in 1891 and promoted to the cavalry arm. He is a bright young officer with much experience in the staff, and served in the field during the late war, a portion of the time as Captain and A. A. G. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Capt. Earle W. Tanner (2d Lieut., 1st U. S. Art.), was appointed from civil life in 1898, from the District of Columbia.

Thomas Talbot, appointed Captain, was a 2d Lieutenant in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment in the Porto Rico campaign. He is the son of the late ex-Gov. Talbot, is 29 years old, and has had a long experience in military, political and mercantile affairs. He was for ten years a member of the 1st Corps of Cadets, and was a 1st Lieutenant in that organization when he went to the 6th for the war. Capt. Talbot is a Harvard man, class '89; graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School, secretary of the Republican State Committee, assistant secretary of the Middlesex Club, and has been secretary of the Billerica (Mass.) town committee since 1890.

David H. Biddle, who has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the 36th Regiment of Volunteers, is a son of Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., retired, and rendered gallant service in Ilo Ilo and Negros, while serving as Volunteer Aide on General Williams's staff.

Alpha Templeton Easton, late Captain Co. G, 14th Regiment, U. S. V., appointed 1st Lieutenant and assigned to the 28th Regiment, is the only son of Wm. T. Easton, Pittsburg, Pa., who served in the war of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1866. Lieut. Easton entered service as a private, Co. F, 14th Regiment, N. G. Pennsylvania, June 5, 1865; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant Co. F, June 9, 1867; 1st Lieutenant Co. F, January 12, 1869; Captain Co. G, November 24, 1894; serving continuously with his command (during which period the regiment ordered on duty at Johnstown and Homestead) until May 5, 1898, when mustered in to service as Captain Co. G, 14th Regiment, U. S. V. Mustered out at Summerville, S. C., about March 1, 1899.

John Biddle Porter, appointed Major of the 28th Inf., served as a private 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, June 2, 1879; was promoted Corporal April 10, 1880; Sergeant, November, 1884; Major, 2d Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, March 5, 1886; Lieutenant Colonel, August 8, 1890; Colonel, September 19, 1893; Colonel, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13, 1898; mustered out U. S. service, November 15, 1898.

David Brainard Case, appointed Major of the 20th Inf., was Captain of Co. H, 11th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., now Co. C, 4th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., April 24, 1877; re-elected Captain, May 8, 1882; Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., December 11, 1885; Colonel, November 7, 1890; re-elected Colonel, November 7, 1895; Colonel, 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 10, 1898; mustered out U. S. service, November 16, 1898.

John J. Kennedy, appointed a 1st Lieutenant, was formerly a Captain in the 60th Regiment of New York Volunteers during the Spanish war. He had previously served in the 22d N. G., N. Y., and is known as a capable young officer.

Henry M. Fales, appointed 1st Lieutenant, served as private in the 42d Separate Company, N. G., N. Y., April 5, 1877; was promoted 1st Lieutenant of the 25th Separate Company in May, 1891, and Captain in November, 1892. During the Spanish war he served as a Captain in the 3d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers.

Frank M. Chapin, appointed a 1st Lieutenant, began his military service in the 65th N. G., N. Y., Regiment in March, 1888, and served in the grades of private, 2d Lieutenant, Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant and Battalion Quartermaster. During the Spanish war he served with the 65th N. Y. Volunteers as Battalion Adjutant.

Frank H. Peck, who has been appointed Captain, was a cadet at the Military Academy from September 1, 1876, to June 11, 1880, when he was graduated, and, availing himself of the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1879, was honorably discharged June 11, 1880. This section allowed members of the graduating class of 1879 and 1880, after graduation, to receive \$750 mileage to their place of residence and then become ineligible to appointment for two years.

Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, 16th U. S. Inf., appointed Major of the 32d Inf., is a Georgian, and served with gallantry at Santiago de Cuba and during the campaign, and also from August to October, 1898, as Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Georgia Inf. He was graduated from West Point in 1893, promoted to the 16th U. S. Inf., and has been identified with its service and its interests to the present time. His varied experience fully qualifies him for the position of Field Officer.

Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 7th U. S. Art., appointed Captain, is a Virginian; was graduated from West Point in 1897, and is an energetic young officer devoted to the service.

Lieut. Chas. Miller, 16th U. S. Inf., appointed Captain, was born in Germany, came to this country at an early age, and enlisted in 1884 in the 8th U. S. Cav. In 1890 he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant 11th Inf., and in 1897 was promoted 1st Lieutenant of the 16th Inf. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, an able horseman and an all-round practical officer.

Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 16th U. S. Inf., appointed Captain, was born in New Mexico, and was appointed to the Military Academy from there in 1893. He is a son of Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, U. S. A., retired. He served during the late war with efficiency and gallantry, a portion of the time as Captain and A. A. G. of Vols.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., 1st U. S. Cav., appointed Captain, was graduated from West Point in 1898. He is a son of Gen. Guy V. Henry, and a bright young officer with experience of Army ways, having spent most of his life in garrison. His service on his father's staff during the Spanish-American war widened his experience.

Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 20th U. S. Inf., appointed Captain, was born in Kansas, was graduated from West Point in 1895, and rendered efficient service during the late war. He belongs to General Wheaton's regiment, which has had its full share of active service.

Lieut. D. E. W. Lyle, 18th U. S. Inf., appointed Captain, was born in Ohio, and appointed to the Military Academy from Michigan, was graduated in 1898. He is a young and energetic officer.

Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, 6th U. S. Art., appointed Captain, born in Illinois and appointed to the Military Academy from Nebraska, was graduated in 1897 and appointed to the infantry. He was afterward transferred to the artillery, so that his experience in both arms makes him a well qualified officer.

An officer of the British Indian Army who inspected some Japanese troops said: "The Japanese are built in much the same mold as the Gurkha. Their lower limbs are most powerfully developed; the calf development in some cases is simply phenomenal. These men, at the end of a day's work of, say, 25 miles up hill and down dale, will just romp in at the finish, apparently impervious to fatigue or exhaustion. A corps of men, who can run about all day, dragging behind them on wheels a weight of from 200 to 300 pounds, ought to be in condition to march down or march even with any troops, certainly any civilized troops, in the world. Recently a good deal has been written on what is termed 'flexion marching.' In France, and by certain contributors to British periodical journalism, it is seemingly regarded as a new style of marching. To any one who has been in India it must be perfectly familiar. It is the action pure and simple of the Indian postal or baggage runner. The Japanese or Chinese jinriksha-men have as a rule a much higher action."

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 137, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JULY 26, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2, G. O. 125, July 8, 1899, from this office, is amended to read as follows, and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Medical officers in charge of general, post and camp hospitals, hospital ships and transports carrying patients, will be allowed from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army" for the diet of enlisted men while undergoing hospital treatment under charge at the rate of not exceeding 40 cents per man per day for the period each is undergoing treatment. This allowance cannot be drawn for any patient for whom the medical officer has drawn a ration.

Medical officers will call upon the subsistence officer from whom rations are drawn for their hospital for such articles of diet as in their discretion may be required for patients too sick to use the ration, being careful on their calls not to exceed the allowance of 40 cents per day per man; all purchases to be made by officers of the Subsistence Department. Savings will be allowed as heretofore on the rations drawn for members of the Hospital Corps and patients who do not require the special diet. Rations cannot be drawn for patients for whom the medical officer has made requisition for articles of a special diet.

There will be rendered monthly by medical officers concerned to the subsistence officers who make the issues and purchases tabular statements (Form No. 60, Subsistence Department) showing the number of patients present during the month who are too sick to use the ration.

The paying officer will enter on his abstract of disbursements in the column "On What Account" all payments, in one group, as Hospital Supplies.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, JULY 27, 1899.
In compliance with instructions from the War Department, all recruits enlisted at posts in this Department for the 34th Inf., U. S. V., will be assembled temporarily at stations as follows, and will be forwarded thence as indicated below, to Fort Logan, Colo., in detachments as circumstances may warrant, each detachment under command of a non-commissioned officer. Those enlisted at Fort Assiniboine, Harrison, Missoula and Yellowstone, to rendezvous at Fort Harrison, and be forwarded thence to destination via Butte, Granger and Cheyenne. Those enlisted at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Fort Yates, Fort Keogh and Camp Bacon, to rendezvous at Fort Snelling and be forwarded thence to destination via St. Paul. Those enlisted at Fort Meade to be sent direct to Fort Logan as soon as enlisted.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wade. ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF COLORADO, JULY 21, 1899.
Publishes instructions for guidance of Commissaries relating to requisitions for subsistence stores.

G. O. 101, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 18, 1899.
Publishes regulations regarding the sale of fresh meat throughout the island.

G. O. 104, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 19, 1899.
Relates to the civil administration.

G. O. 105, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JULY 19, 1899.
Upon the recommendation of the Judicial Board the operation of G. O. 95, c. s., these headquarters, is temporarily suspended.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis. W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 24, DEPT. MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, JULY 25, 1899.

1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C., is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice in this Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson. E. J. McCLERNAND, A. G.

G. O. 23, DEPT. MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, JULY 11, 1899.

Prohibits enlisted men, off duty, and civilian employees in the military service from carrying firearms, and announces that no civilian is allowed to bear arms of any kind whatsoever without having obtained the proper permit. The ownership and possession of arms as a matter of property within one's house are not prohibited. Nothing in this paragraph will be construed to interfere with employees of the Postal Department carrying firearms when in the execution of their duties.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF THE EAST, AUG. 2, 1899.

In view of the numerous applications from soldiers of this command for transfers to regiments serving in the Philippine Islands, the following rulings are published for information and guidance:

(Applications for) "Transfers to regiments in, or going to the Philippine Islands, should not be forwarded to this office except in very meritorious cases, where such transfer would be to the evident benefit of the Government."—(A. G. O. Indorsement of July 8, 1899, on 7801 D. E., 1899.)

"Applications for discharge with a view to re-enlisting in Volunteer regiments will not be favorably considered."—(A. G. O. Indorsement of July 22, 1899, on 8227 D. E., 1899.)

By command of Major General Merritt. M. BARBER, A. G.

MEMORANDUM, DEPT. OF THE EAST, AUG. 2, 1899.

The following from the Adjutant General's Office is published for information and guidance of post commanders.

By command of Major General Merritt. M. BARBER, A. G.

Telegram. H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 2, 1899.

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York.

Reference to your telegram of July 31, Major General Commanding directs that stragglers of 19th Infantry be sent to Fort Myer, to accompany Squadron, 3d Cavalry, to Manila.

By command of Major General Miles. WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 38, DIV. OF CUBA, JULY 28.

Maj. Frederick A. Smith, 1st U. S. Inf., is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of the Division Commander. He will take station in Havana, Cuba.

By command of Major General Brooke. W. F. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, JULY 22.

Announces that the official designation of the stations occupied by troops in this Department will be until further orders, as follows: For the Province of Havana: Columbia Barracks; for the Province of Pinar del Rio: Guanajay Barracks; Pinar del Rio Barracks. Full instructions are also given regarding sanitary matters and rules to be observed by the troops.

G. O. 102, 103, and 106, Department of Porto Rico, 1899, refers to the Board of Health, criminal charges and other matters relating to the civil government of the island.

G. O. 37, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS, JUNE 26, '99.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry, will proceed by first available transportation to Iloilo, Cebu, Negros and Jolo, with a view to organizing a regiment of Volunteers. He will confer with officers in command at those points, and is authorized to visit Volunteer and Regular regiments for the purpose of enlisting as many men about to be discharged as possible, for such regiment.

G. O. 36, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS, JUNE 9, 1899.

Maj. J. F. Bell, A. A. G., U. S. V., is designated to raise a

regiment of Volunteers, and will begin at once the enlistment of such men as are legally qualified for a regiment of Volunteers, and is authorized to visit Volunteer and Regular regiments for the purpose of securing the names of officers and men desiring such re-enlistment.

G. O. 35, DEPT. PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS, JUNE 5, 1899.

G. O. 33, c. s., these headquarters, reorganizing divisions, is amended so as to transfer Troop 1, 4th U. S. Cav., from the 2d to the 1st Division, and Troop K, 4th U. S. Cavalry, from the 1st to the 2d Division.

By command of Major General Otis. THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (D. Colo., July 22.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. George H. Hopkins, A. A. G., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 31, 1899. (W. D. Aug. 1.)

Leave until Aug. 31, 1899, is granted Maj. George H. Hopkins, A. A. G., U. S. V. (W. D. Aug. 1.)

Maj. J. F. Bell, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and will report to the Commanding General of the Department and Corps. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 10.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. George H. Burton, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Inspector General, Division of Cuba, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, (W. D. July 27.)

Col. George H. Burton, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City for duty. (W. D. July 27.)

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to such points in the Department of the Columbia, as may be necessary to make special inspections. (D. Cal., July 24.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. C. Harney will proceed to Fort Schuyler for duty. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 29.)

A furlough is granted Post Q. M. Benj. Kossman, U. S. A., covering such time as he may be serving as an officer of Volunteers, he having recently been appointed as 2d Lieutenant, 35th Inf., U. S. V. (D. M., July 21.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Campbell, U. S. A., having been tried and found not guilty of violation of the 60th Article of War, was acquitted. (D. L., July 26.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Bechtold, U. S. A., now at Old Fort Spokane, Wash., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (D. Columbia, July 26.)

Maj. J. B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., is relieved as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 5, S. O. 138, c. s., from these headquarters, and Maj. George S. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., Depot Q. M., is detailed in his place. (D. M. and S. C., July 14.)

Capt. Frank W. Woodring, A. Q. M., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect Aug. 5, 1899. (W. D., July 29.)

Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Savannah, Ga., to Tampa, Fla., and relieve Capt. Frank W. Woodring, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of his duties at that place, performing the same in addition to his present duties. Capt. Colquhoun will return to his station at Savannah upon the completion of the transfer from Capt. Woodring. (W. D., July 31.)

Maj. S. R. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Depot Q. M., Manila, and Maj. C. A. Devo, Q. M., U. S. V., is appointed in his stead. Maj. Jones will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 5.)

Special orders of June 7, Department of Pacific and 8th Corps, are: Capt. William M. Ekin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., to 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty, relieving Capt. A. S. Bickham, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report to 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty, relieving Capt. C. C. Walcutt, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report to Maj. C. A. Devo, Q. M., U. S. V., for duty as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster, in charge of water transportation.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James N. Allison, C. S., U. S. A., Chief Comy. of the Department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business in connection with the inspection and shipment of stores purchased for the Copper River Exploring Expedition. (D. Col., July 24.)

Comy. Sergt. Frank B. Lehman (appointed July 25, 1899, from 1st Sergt., Co. B, 15th U. S. Inf.), Camp Allyn Capron, Puerto Principe, Cuba, will be sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba, (W. D., July 26.)

Comy. Sergt. Isadore Crone is transferred to Fort Sherman, Idaho. (W. D., July 29.)

Comy. Sergt. Charles H. A. Brooke, now at Malolos, P. I., will be discharged the service of the United States. (W. D., July 31.)

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., will proceed to San Francisco to inspect the subsistence feature of the transport service on the Pacific coast. (W. D. Aug. 2.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. G. L. Hicks, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on board the transport Ohio, to sail July. (D. Cal., July 24.)

1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 24.)

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on board the transport Newport, to sail July 25. (D. Cal., July 24.)

A. A. Surg. P. S. Kellogg will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (W. D. Aug. 2.)

Hospital Steward Revello M. Walker, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (D. Colo., July 24.)

Hosp. Steward W. E. Whelan will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Fort Hancock, July 25.)

Act. Hosp. Steward H. C. Clover will proceed to Fort Washington, Pa. (Fort Hancock, July 26.)

A. A. Surg. J. R. Clark will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Fort Wadsworth, July 27.)

Pvt. George W. McKenzie, Hospital Corps, will be sent to Camp Hawley, Galveston, Texas, to relieve Hosp. Steward Milton T. Esterly, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty on U. S. transport to leave for Manila. (W. D., July 27.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Hugh C. Clower, Hospital Corps, Plum Island, N. Y., is transferred to Fort Washington, Md. (W. D., July 27.)

Pvt. Benjamin F. Mason, Hospital Corps, Great Gulf Island, N. Y., is detailed as Acting Hospital Steward at Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Act. Hosp. Steward Charles F. Ebbesen, who will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the squadron of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. (W. D., July 27.)

A. A. Surg. Robert Burns, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report to the C. O., 3d U. S. Cavalry, for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., July 27.)

So much of par. 35, S. O. 171, July 24, 1899, W. D., as directs A. A. Surg. Thomas C. Stunkard, U. S. A., to report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to temporary duty, is amended so as to direct him to report for assignment to duty. (W. D. Aug. 2.)

Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, and on completion of the duty assigned him, will sail as a passenger on the U. S. hospital ship Missouri en route to Manila, and on arrival will report to the Commanding General. (W. D., July 27.)

The following transfers are made: Act. Hosp. Steward John R. Cullon, Hospital Corps, Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Porter, N. Y., to relieve Hosp. Steward Thomas Dawson, who will be sent to Fort Hancock, N. J., to relieve Hosp. Steward William E. Whelan. Stew. Whelan will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with the 3d U. S. Cavalry. Hosp. Steward Henry O. Cabell will be sent to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and report to the C. O. for duty on hospital ship Missouri, when that ship is ready to receive him for transportation to Manila. (W. D., July 27.)

Hosp. Steward J. Schramm will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco, (Fort Wadsworth, July 28.)

Hosp. Steward Charles C. Young will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty on U. S. transport to leave for Manila. (W. D., July 28.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Fred Reese, Hospital Corps, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Huachuca. (W. D., July 29.)

A. A. Surg. August Von Clossman, U. S. A., and two privates of the Hospital Corps, will accompany Troop K, 3d Cavalry, to Seattle, and return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. M., July 21.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Samuel C. Smiley, U. S. A., will be sent to Havana, for medical treatment. (D. Cuba, July 25.)

Act. Asst. Surg. Percy Ahrens, U. S. A., will proceed to Ciego de Avila, via Jacaro, and take station. (D. Cuba, July 25.)

A. A. Surg. Paul Mazzari, U. S. A., is assigned to the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and will proceed to Matanzas for duty. (D. Cuba, July 25.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Ernest N. Low, U. S. A., is discharged the service of the United States. (D. Cuba, July 25.)

Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg., U. S. V., Sanitary Inspector in the office of the Chief Surgeon at these headquarters, is assigned to station in Matanzas. (D. M. and S. C., July 24.)

A. A. Surg. W. E. Hamlin, U. S. A., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, for temporary duty. (D. M. and S. C., July 29.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Richard T. Edwards, U. S. A., will proceed to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., July 18.)

The military hospital in Matanzas, Cuba, is hereby discontinued as an independent organization, and attached to the post of Matanzas as the hospital of that garrison. (D. M. and S. C., July 18.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: T. H. Lander, James Mitchell. (W. D., July 29.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Chas. L. Keeler, Hospital Corps, now on duty with the 26th Infantry, U. S. V., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will be discharged the service of the United States. (W. D., July 29.)

A. A. Surg. Maxwell S. Simpson, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., July 29.)

A. A. Surg. Julius A. Escobar, U. S. A., will proceed to Paso Cavallo, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., July 29.)

A. A. Surg. Gonzalo G. Holz, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon at Matanzas, as Assistant Sanitary Inspector. (D. M. and S. C., July 17.)

Act. Hosp. Steward A. Gaboriou, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., having been tried at Santa Clara, Cuba, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To forfeit to the United States his pay for the period of one month." (D. M. and S. C., July 25.)

The leave granted Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A., is extended seven days. (W. D., July 28.)

A. A. Surg. Seaton Norman, U. S. A., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty. (W. D., July 31.)

Act. Hosp. Steward C. F. Ebbesen will proceed to Fort Myer for duty with 3d Cavalry. (Fort Hunt, July 30.)

Maj. L. S. Tesson, Surg., is detailed Post Treasurer. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 29.)

Hosp. Stew. Thos. Dawson will proceed to Fort Hancock. (Fort Porter, July 29.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Haskin is granted leave for seven days. (Fort Schuyler, July 31.)

Hosp. Steward C. C. Young will proceed to San Francisco, en route to Manila. (Fort McHenry, July 29.)

Act. Hosp. Steward B. F. Mason will proceed to Fort Hunt, Va. (Fort Michie, N. Y., July 28.)

Hosp. Steward H. O. Cabell will proceed to Frankford Arsenal for duty. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 30.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Levi Johnson, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty with the 29th Inf., U. S. V. (W. D., July 31.)

A. A. Surg. George W. Sims, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

A. A. Surg. W. R. Washburn, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Walter C. Jennings will be sent to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

A. A. Surg. W. R. Kirk, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Harry H. Drysdale, Matanzas, Cuba, will be discharged the service of the United States. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Miller, will remain at Arecibo until further orders. (D. P. R., July 20.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph F. Chemielek, U. S. A., will report for duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., July 22.)

A. A. Surg. Frederick C. Weaver, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the camp of recruits, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., July 20.)

Hosp. Steward Samuel H. Leopold, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., July 20.)

A. A. Surg. S. H. Walhams will report to the C. O., San Juan, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., July 20.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Collins, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. R., July 20.)

A. A. Surg. Geo. W. Daywalt, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., July 26.)

The leave for ten days granted to Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., is extended ten days. (D. Cal., July 27.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on July 30, is granted Maj. Herbert W. Cardwell, Surg., U. S. V. (D. Cal., July 27.)

The following transfers and assignments of members of the Medical Department are announced, viz.: Capt. Nelson M. Black, Asst. Surg., 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, will report to the C. O., 4th U. S. Infantry, for temporary duty. A. A. Surg. J. S. Lowe, U. S. A., will report to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V., for temporary duty with the Battalion, 9th U. S. Infantry, assigned to his brigade. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 3.)

A. A. Surg. William P. Banta, U. S. A., will proceed to San Fernando, P. I., for duty in the 2d Division Field Hospital. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 11.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Charles L. Rice will report to Lieut. Col. A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Surgeon of the Department, for duty in his office. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 6.)

Act. Hosp. Steward E. O. Boeckh, U. S. A., will report to Maj. Frank S. Bourns, Chief Surg., U. S. V., president of the Board of Health, for duty in his office. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 10.)

Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the Board of Officers appointed by par. 2, S. O. 130, c. s., these headquarters, and 1st Lieut. William J. Culvert, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed in his stead. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 24.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Seymour Howell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., July 28.)

Maj. Manly B. Curry, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on or before Aug. 15, 1899, for temporary duty. (W. D., July 28.)

Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., July 29.)

Maj. William B. Graham, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, for temporary duty. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

Maj. Charles Newbold, Paymr., will proceed to St. Paul for duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of Dakota, to relieve Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., who will proceed to Washington for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., Chief Engr., is relieved as a member of the board of officers convened by par. 5, S. O. 138, c. s., D. M. and S. C., and Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav., Asst. Asst. Insp. Gen., is detailed in his place. (D. M. and S. C., July 19.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. G. Leffler is relieved and Electrician Sergt. T. E. Boucher is detailed as Acting Signal Sergeant. (Fort Schuyler, July 28.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, D. D., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Newport, to sail July 26. (D. Cal., July 24.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, U. S. V. S. C., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that post. (W. D., July 29.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. W. Hillman is detailed Post Treasurer. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 26.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

80th Cavalry, 21st S. O. 89, April 17, 1899, W. D., as directed 1st Lieut. William C. Rivera, 1st U. S. Cav., to report for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, Aug. 21, 1899, is amended to direct him to report as soon as practicable after Aug. 1, 1899. (W. D., July 27.)

Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., is directed to proceed from Fort Meade, S. D., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to assist in the purchase of horses for the United States Cavalry in the Philippine Islands. (D. D., July 21.)

1st Lieut. John W. Craig, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for duty. (W. D., July 31.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav. (D. M. and S. C., July 20.)

Maj. Joseph H. Dorst, 2d U. S. Cav., Act. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, for the purpose of inspecting the troops stationed in the vicinity of those places, the sanitary condition of the towns and to examine all business of the municipalities. He will investigate the manner in which the military commanders are performing their duties, the relations between the civil and military authorities, look carefully into the efficiency of the medical adopted along the southern coast quarantining against yellow fever. (D. M. and S. C., July 13.)

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav., Act. Asst. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Cardenas, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Calbarien, Piacetas, and Yaguajay, Cuba, for the purpose of inspecting the troops in the vicinity of those places, the sanitary condition of the towns, and to examine all business of the municipalities. He will investigate the manner in which the military commanders are performing their duties, and the relations between the civil and military authorities. (D. M. and S. C., July 13.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Troop G, 3d Cavalry, will stand relieved from further duty in the Department of Missouri, and will proceed by rail from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Myer, Va., and take station. (D. M., July 21.)

The leave for seven days granted to Capt. George A. Dodd, 3d U. S. Cav., and extended four days, is further extended three days. (S. O. 174, D. E., July 31.)

Chief Trumpeter Thos. Toolan, 3d Cav., will proceed to Philadelphia to select band instruments. (Fort Myer, July 27.)

Corp. R. F. Smathers, G, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Troop K, 3d Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Ardenia Rifle Range, Mo., where it has been in camp for annual target practice, and will proceed by rail to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. M., July 21.)

The resignation of Veterinarian William J. Waugh, 2d class, 3d U. S. Cav., has been accepted by the Acting Secretary of War, to take effect July 31, 1899. (W. D., July 29.)

Troop K, 3d Cavalry, will stand relieved from duty in Department of Missouri, and will proceed to Seattle, en route to Manila. (D. M., July 21.)

Lieut. W. D. Chitty, 3d Cav., is granted leave for five days. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 27.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 3d Cav., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Myer, Aug. 2.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., now Quartermaster at Fort Sheridan, will remain at that post until preparations are completed for encampment of the Volunteer regiment stationed there, and then join his troop. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th U. S. Cav. (W. D., July 28.)

Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th U. S. Cav.; Maj. Earl D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., to attend the session of the U. S. Provisional Court at that point. (D. P. R., July 18.)

1st Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 5th U. S. Cav., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Mayaguez, P. R., vice 2d Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th U. S. Cav., relieved. (D. P. R., July 18.)

The leave granted Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th U. S. Cav., is extended four days. (D. P. R., July 18.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav., Fort Reno, O. T., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to assist the Chief Q. M. of that Department in the purchase of horses for Cavalry service in the Philippine Islands. (D. M., July 21.)

Capt. William W. Forsyth, Q. M., 6th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan., will proceed at once to Denver, Colo., to assist the Chief Q. M. of that Department in the purchase of horses for Cavalry service in the Philippine Islands. (D. M., July 21.)

Maj. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., will proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and there take station. (D. M., July 28.)

Troop M, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Reno, O. T., and will proceed by rail to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and there take station. (D. M., July 28.)

A detachment of fifty enlisted men of Troop F, 6th Cav., under command of Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, of that regiment, will proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to the Yosemite National Park, Cal., by rail, on the 1st proximo, to relieve 2d Lieut. William Forse, 3d Art., and the detachment of twenty-five enlisted men of Battery B, 3d Artillery, now there. Lieut. Forse will, with his detachment, return by rail, to San Francisco, and thence join their commands. (D. Cal., July 27.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Reg. Comm. Sergt. L. Ulberwald, 8th Cav., is attached to Battery N, 5th Art., for rations and quarters. (Fort Hamilton, July 31.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th U. S. Cav., is announced as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Major General commanding the Army. (W. D., July 31.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

Maj. Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., will proceed to New Haven, Conn., and relieve Capt. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., from the charge of the recruiting station in that city and at Hartford, Conn. Bowen will conduct the first detachment of recruits that may be sent to his regiment in Cuba, when it becomes safe to do so. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

18TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, is granted Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.

Sick leave for two months is granted Maj. Abner H. Merrill, 3d U. S. Art., to take effect upon the expiration of the leave previously granted him. (W. D., July 29.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. L. H. Walker, 4th Art. (Fort Hunt, July 29.)

Corp. Sheerbridge, 4th Art., is detailed in charge of post G. M. office during sickness of P. Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort Washington, July 27.)

Mechanic W. Daly and Corp. A. C. Nance, B, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant. Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is appointed Fire Marshal. (Fort Du Pont, Del., July 28.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Mott, N. J., July 30.)

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, from Battery D to H; 1st Lieut. John E. McMahon, from Battery H to D. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, July 27.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, July 28.)

Corp. V. Berggren and G. Kolby, B, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art. During his absence Lieut. Harrison Hall will take charge of mounting guns. (Fort Hancock, July 27.)

Sergt. W. J. Smith, K, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, his warrant has been continued from June 5, 1899.

The leave granted Maj. James B. Burbank, 5th U. S. Art., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., July 28.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. James F. Howell and C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., 6th Art., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 7, S. O. 85, c. s., D. Cal. (D. Cal., July 22.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Lieut. Col. Carl A. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. William J. Snow, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton and report Aug. 1 as witnesses in the case of Sergt. James Sheridan, Battery L, 7th Art. (D. E., July 29.)

Electrician Sergt. Thos. E. Boucher is attached to Battery K, 7th Artillery, for rations. (Fort Schuyler, July 31.)

Corp. W. M. Kistler, D, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 1.)

Sergt. Jas. Sheridan and ——— Krone, L, 7th Art., are attached to Battery N, 5th Artillery, for rations and quarters. (Fort Hamilton, July 31.)

1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art., will report to the C. O., Fort Adams, for duty with his battery, upon the expiration of leave of absence. (D. E., Aug. 1.)

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., Artillery Inspector, will proceed to Fort Trumbull and Plum Island, Long Island Sound, to carry out the instructions of the Department Commander in connection with the location of a camp on Plum Island for the troops sent there from Fort Monroe, Va. (D. E., Aug. 2.)

1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art., will proceed from Fort Slocum to Fort Adams for duty with his battery. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ABRAM A. HARBACH.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months and to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st U. S. Inf. (D. Cuba, July 22.)

The following transfers in the U. S. Infantry are made: 1st Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte, from Co. D to G; 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, from Co. E to D; 1st Lieut. Amos H. Martin, from Co. G to E. (W. D., July 28.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

2d Lieut. J. T. Watson, 2d U. S. Inf., will join his company at Calbarien, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., July 17.)

1st Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 2d U. S. Inf., now at Cienfuegos, Cuba, will join his company at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., July 17.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. William J. Turner, 2d U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., July 31.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

Sergt. J. F. Coughlin, 5th Inf., will report for recruiting duty in New York City. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 1.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR B. KELLOGG.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., July 28.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

1st Lieut. C. W. Ottwell, 7th Inf., is detailed Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 27.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Rent, 7th U. S. Inf., was ordered July 21, to proceed to the post target range at Rexford, Mich., to take command of the camp during the temporary illness of Capt. George W. Melver, 7th U. S. Inf., and, upon being relieved by the latter officer, to return to Fort Brady, Mich. (D. E., July 28.)

Capt. C. French, 7th Inf., is relieved from charge of post mess. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 27.)

1st Lieut. C. W. Ottwell, 7th Inf., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 26.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Sergt. John T. Dunn, Co. A, 8th U. S. Inf., Havana, Cuba, will be discharged the service to date July 20, 1899, by reason of having accepted commission as 2d Lieutenant of U. S. V. (W. D., July 12.)

Four companies of the 8th U. S. Inf., now in Havana, to be designated by the Commanding General, Department of Havana, will proceed on July 25, 1899, to Camp Columbia, Cuba, taking station at that point. (D. Cuba, July 22.)

Four companies of the 8th U. S. Infantry, now in Havana, to be designated by the Commanding General, Department of Havana, will proceed on July 27, 1899, to Camp Columbia, Cuba, taking station at that point. (D. Cuba, July 25.)

Leave for one day is granted 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer. (W. D., July 31.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.

Par. 4, S. O. 149, c. s., D. Cal., is amended by the substitution of the name of 2d Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., for that of 2d Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 23d Inf. (D. Cal., July 24.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.

1st Lieut. G. S. Turner, 10th U. S. Inf., is detailed as member of G. C. M. at Cardenas, Cuba, vice 1st Lieut. J. F. Stephens, 10th Inf., relieved. (D. M. and S. C., July 13.)

Corp. Joseph C. Wilson, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant, 28th Inf., U. S. V., will be honorably discharged as an enlisted man, to take effect July 14, 1899. He will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., for duty. (D. M. and S. C., July 23.)

Sergt. L. L. Schuler, L, 10th Inf., is attached to Recruit, Del., for clothing and rations. (Fort Slocum, July 27.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. George Le R. Brown, 11th Inf., will proceed from Saint Ste. Marie to New York for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the United States and apply for an extension of three months, is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th U. S. Inf. (D. P. R., July 14.)

2d Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Collector of Customs at Vieques, P. R. (D. P. R., July 14.)

1st Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th U. S. Inf., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Ponce, P. R., vice Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th U. S. Inf., relieved. (D. P. R., July 14.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, is assigned to temporary duty on the general recruiting service, and will open a branch station at Cumberland, Maryland. (W. D., July 27.)

So much of paragraph 26, S. O. 160, July 21, 1899, W. D., announcing the retirement of 1st Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, 15th U. S. Inf., as a Captain, to date from July 12, 1899, is amended to announce his retirement as Captain, to date from July 11, 1899, date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. (W. D., July 29.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, 17th U. S. Inf. (W. D., July 28.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

2d Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., will report to the C. O., Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. (D. G., Aug. 1.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Maj. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 27.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport Indiana, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., July 24.)

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

26TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDMUND RICE.

1st Lieut. A. M. Mason, 26th Inf., will proceed to St. Albans, Newport, and Swanton, Va., on recruiting duty. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 28.)

Capt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 26th Inf., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 27th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed from San Juan, Porto Rico, to New York City. (W. D., July 28.)

So much of par. 21, S. O. 172, July 25, 1899, W. D., as relates to Maj. Ogden Rafferty, 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), is revoked. (W. D., July 28.)

Maj. Ogden Rafferty, 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.), now on duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., is relieved from further duty at Willits Point, N. Y. (W. D., July 28.)

Capt. Albert B. Sloan and Charles Becht, 27th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., July 20.)

Capt. Frank L. Graham, 27th Inf., U. S. V., will join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

28TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM E. BIRKIMER.

1st Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 28th Inf., will proceed to Camp Meade for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

29TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD E. HARDIN.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, 29th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga. (W. D., July 28.)

Capt. Henry T. Thompson, 29th Inf., U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service on tender of resignation, to take effect this date. (W. D., July 29.)

Capt. Albert S. Williams, 29th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

30TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CORNELIUS GARDENER.

1st Lieut. Daniel Wells, 30th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (W. D., July 31.)

31ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES S. PETTIT.

Maj. Hunter Liggett, 31st Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (W. D., July 29.)

32D INFANTRY—COLONEL LOUIS A. CRAIG.

2d Lieut. William James, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (W. D., July 29.)

1st Lieut. Joseph C. Hixson, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., Aug. 1.)

Lieut. Col. Lewis Strother, 32d Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

33D INFANTRY—COLONEL LUTHER R. HARE.

Capt. Samuel Belford, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (W. D., July 31.)

Capt. Henry L. Jenkinson, 33d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (W. D., Aug. 6.)

2d Lieut. Donald C. McClelland, 33d Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, 33d Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

34TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 34th Vol. Inf., late Major and A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in Division of Cuba, and will proceed to New York City. (D. Cuba, July 22.)

Capt. Frank A. Sullivan and 1st Lieut. Charles J. Gelashush, 34th Inf., U. S. V., will report in person to Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer, Milwaukee, Wis., for a period of ten days for recruiting duty. (W. D., July 29.)

1st Lieut. Harry Newton, 34th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Fort Logan, Col., for duty. (W. D., July 31.)

1st Lieut. Robert B. Cramer, 34th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Indiana, to sail about July 31. (D. Cal., July 27.)

1st Lieut. Charles J. Gelashush, 34th Inf., is honorably discharged on tender of resignation. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

35TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

2d Lieut. Carl Hard, 35th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Eugene, Ore., and establish a recruiting station at that point for the enlistment of recruits for his regiment. (D. Cal., July 24.)

1st Lieut. Harry N. Coates, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, will proceed to Richmond, Va., for assignment to recruiting duty at Staunton, Va. (W. D., July 29.)

2d Lieut. Robert W. Collins, 35th Inf., U. S. V. (appointed from Battalion Sergeant Major, 19th Infantry), will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Cal., July 28.)

1st Lieut. G. Flint, 35th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

Capt. Austin E. Prescott, Albert J. Brasee and Eugene P. Crowne, 35th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer, 35th Inf., U. S. V., will return to his station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Cal., July 24.)

37TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT B. WALLACE.

2d Lieut. Robert M. Shearer, 37th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Cincinnati, O., and report in person to Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th U. S. Cav., recruiting officer, for duty to recruit for his regiment. (W. D., July 28.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named medical officers, recently appointed in the U. S. Volunteers, with rank from July 5, 1899, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

To the 33d Infantry, U. S. V., headquarters Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Capt. Frederick Hadra, Assistant Surgeon, and 1st Lieut. John C. Greenwalt, Assistant Surgeon.

To the 36th Infantry, U. S. V., Philippine Islands: Maj. F. H. Titus, Surgeon; Capt. George W. Mathews, Assistant Surgeon, and 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon.

To the 37th Infantry, U. S. V., Philippine Islands: Maj. F. A. Winter, Surgeon, and Capt. Thomas B. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon. (W. D., July 28.)

APPOINTMENT OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The following appointments of officers of Volunteer regiments in the Philippines were called by Gen. Otis Aug. 3:

Additional nominations original vacancies in Thirty-seventh Volunteers.—Captains—Ernest D

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on last Independence Day, an enthusiastic young woman
thought to hasten the day of joint sympathy by flinging
out a British flag. Citizens tore it down, whereupon she
hoisted another. Male members of the family supported
her and revolvers were drawn, the whole affair winding
up in the police court where the Anti-Jack patriot
was fined \$50 for drawing a pistol.

It is a pity that confusion in printing the name should
deprive Major George G. Groff, U. S. V., of the credit
for the sound advice he gave in a paper recently read be-
fore the American Medical Association. The "Medical
News," which is generally surprisingly accurate in mat-
ters military, credits the paper to Major George G. Gross,
U. S. A., which is a gross error, indeed, no such officer
being in the Army. The worth of the opinions is, how-
ever, not affected, though their weight may be, and they
are certainly entitled to serious consideration in these
days of tropical initiative. Major Groff says: "In the
selection and care of troops for the West Indies none but
entirely sound men should be sent to these islands. No
recruit under twenty-one years should be sent, and it
would be better to make the minimum age twenty-two
years. There should be no 'toughening' the troops on
Florida sandbanks or by forced marches under a Virginia
or Georgian sun. The transport service must be im-
proved. At once, reaching the tropics, the men must be
housed. The rations should be modified. Still further
changes are needed in the uniform. Something lighter
than the khaki uniform for wear on marches and in the
hottest weather. While it is true that the history of the
Caucasian race in the West Indies is not encouraging, yet
these islands produced a Hamilton and a Josephine. Bad

laws and bad social conditions, rather than the climate,
have probably defeated the ends of Nature."

Much of the enchantment which distance has thrown
around the Klondike is shaken from it by the plain mat-
ter-of-fact relation by Angelo Heilprin of his visit to
"Alaska and the Klondike," published by the Appletons.
The author who is an F. R. G. S. and F. G. S. A. and
late president of the Geographical Society is also a pro-
fessor of geology, and is or ought to be as well qualified
to give an intelligent presentation as any one who has
yet written on the subject. The writer's liking for hard
facts does not make his narrative the less attractive as
he has cleverly steered clear of a pedantic exploitation
of technical knowledge, while at the same time impress-
ing the reader in his simplest declarations with the wide
fund of information which he has to draw upon. The il-
lustrations are not only varied and lifelike, but are ar-
ranged with skill, the desolateness of winter being
thrown into juxtaposition with a picture of a summer
scene. Not for a long time have we encountered a more
charming bit of illustration than the representation of
the cascade near Skagway at page 97. There is a valu-
able chapter on the laws regulating mining.

Complaints have been made to the War Department of
the sale by the Commissary Department at auction of
certain supplies in Cuba in competition with the mer-
chants of the island. An investigation shows that only
\$16,000 worth of supplies that were in danger of deterio-
rating were sold, and as the purchasers were all mer-
chants of the island, there was no competition with them.
It was claimed by the same parties that the United States
should purchase in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico
the supplies for the troops stationed there. General West-
on then authorized the Commissary officers in the islands
to make purchases there whenever possible, provided the
food was of equal quality to that furnished by firms in
the United States and at no higher prices. Proposals
were invited three months ago for fresh beef and vege-
tables, and Cuban and Porto Rican dealers were given
an opportunity to submit bids. Not one of them suc-
ceeded in securing a contract. In Porto Rico the native
dealers asked nearly three cents per pound more for their
beef than it would cost to purchase it in the United States.
Reports from the colonies show that in the Philippines
the Commissary Department is better able to purchase
native products than in either Cuba or Porto Rico. At
the present time sugar is the only article purchased in
large quantities in either of the West India islands, while
in the Philippines, sugar, rice, tobacco and other sup-
plies can be purchased at a cost to the Government much
less than if they were shipped from this country.

Before leaving Washington last week the President
informed a number of prominent officials of his purpose
to entertain Admiral Dewey at a large public reception
to be held at the White House soon after his arrival.
To this the leading functionaries of the Government, the
Diplomatic Corps, high officers of the Army and Navy
and leading public men will be invited. Every courtesy
and attention will be shown the Admiral by the Presi-
dent, who wishes to express for the people of this coun-
try his high appreciation of the conspicuous services ren-
dered the Government. The reception will not materially
differ from those given each winter at the White House
to the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress and the military
branches of the Government. The dinner, which will
form a distinct entertainment, will probably be one of
the most elaborate ever given at the White House. The
Cabinet, the Vice-President, and other distinguished of-
ficials of the Government will be guests. As the guest
of the evening Admiral Dewey will take precedence over
all others present, and therefore will be seated on Mrs.
McKinley's right, the President being opposite with the
wife of the Secretary of State on his right. It is in-
tended that the table decorations shall represent, as far
as possible designs emblematic of the Manila fight, the
flagship Olympia being represented by an elaborate de-
sign of flowers artistically worked into shape by the
gardener of the White House, while down the long table
will extend the beautiful mirror framed in gold, pur-
chased by Dolly Madison, flanked on all sides by flowers
and blossoms, so as to make it bear a close resemblance
to a miniature Manila Bay. Cabinet officers and others
are expected to entertain the Admiral at elaborate din-
ners which will follow that given by the President and
Mrs. McKinley.

The New York "Times" says: "Lieut. Powell Clayton,
Jr., of the 5th U. S. Cav., passed through Monterey,
Mex., where he is Military Attaché on the staff of Min-
ister Powell Clayton. Lieut. Clayton is returning from
Washington, where he presented to the War Department
an exhaustive report on the subject of the rural military
organization of Mexico known as the rurales. The
United States War Department proposes to form a simi-
lar organization for service in Cuba and Porto Rico, and
Lieut. Clayton was instructed about two months ago to
make a study of the Mexican rurales to the War De-
partment at the earliest possible moment. Gen. Ra-
mirez, Chief of the Rurales, rendered Lieut. Clayton
much valuable assistance in his work. There are seven
regiments of rurales in Mexico, and they are distributed
throughout the mountain districts, where they are a ter-
ror to the few existing bands of brigands."

The U. S. Alliance was reported by cable to the Army
and Navy Journal as having arrived at Plymouth, Eng-
land, July 29, all well.

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THE ORIGIN OF WARS.

If we are less hopeful than some others of the work of the Peace Conference at The Hague, it may possibly be because we have a better understanding of the influences that lead to war. That meeting was prompted by civilian misconceptions as to the causes of war, and, being founded on a fallacy, it could have no enduring influence on the disposition of nations. Rulers do not require any instruction as to the evils of war. They can be depended upon to go as far in the direction of peace as popular sentiment will permit. They cannot, however, bind those forces of commercial greed, territorial hunger, industrial antagonisms, hypnotic suggestion, or whatever it may be in a given instance which sets a people aflame with the craze for war. The professional coolness of the soldier may not always be able to restrain this craze, but he never encourages it.

To the civilian we say, when asked who is responsible for war, as Nathan said unto David: "Thou art the man."

It is the very class who have the most to say of the horrors of war and the evils of military establishments, who do the most to cultivate the states of mind which lead to war. It was the clergymen, the philanthropists, the reformers, the advance agents of the millenium, who provoked the Rebellion, and it was the constant harping by men of like character upon the horrors of the Spanish rule that brought on the war with Spain. It is the same combination of nervous dread of war with eagerness for strife that helps to prolong the contest in the Philippines. It is not by what men say that they are to be judged, but by the tendency of their acts under the circumstances and conditions controlling at the time.

We have never favored great military establishments, yet we grow somewhat weary at times of the stock arguments against them which have their origin in the distempered fancy of self-righteous civilians. Much is said about the loss to "productive industries" by the absorption of so many young men in military pursuits.

What are productive industries, and how large is the proportion of the world's population engaged in them? Are lawyers, doctors, clergymen, judges, actors, policemen, and the many thousand of civilian employees for whose support the toiler must do extra labor, producers? In the sense in which this term is used by the critics of the Army. And if we except babies from productive industries, how many of the women in this country, who form one-half of our population, are engaged in them?

Aside from those who produce the absolute essentials of life, such as food, clothing and shelter, how many are there whose labor could not be disposed of by the argument that is applied to the soldier? Our complex civilization has its foundation in the multiplication of unnecessary industries, or those of modern creation which our forefathers were quite able to do without. Many a soul, weary with the constant jar of the ponderous machinery of modern movement, has found a happy release when circumstances forced a return to a more primitive condition, and the man domiciled among the savages of the Hudson Bay country was not so far wrong when he refused to abandon his freedom to return to England where a handsome inheritance awaited him.

If there is any high purpose involved in the modern differentiation of industries it is not so much the creation of wealth as the increase of communal power by the development in the individual of faculties which would become atrophied but for their constant exercise, and the result would be a return to the barbarism of the stone age.

It is susceptible of proof that military training is one of the most effective means of developing character and capacity; and it is equally possible to show that war does not result from the multiplication of soldiers and the extension of military discipline. It is the civilian who makes war, and it is the soldier who confines the

international hostilities from which it originates, or which it promotes, within the orderly and humane limitations of professional methods. The destructive influence of war was vastly greater before the adoption of the system of standing armies than it has been since, and no nation has suffered more from it than the great republic which has been most hostile to a military establishment. Let us tell the truth and shame the devil. The conditions that produce war are undesirable without doubt, but they are the occasion for, and not the effect of, military training and organization. It by no means follows that these conditions would be improved by the substitution of the risks of arbitration for the risks of war. Indeed, Prof. Kuhl, the lecturer on Public Law at the University of Berlin, has made an effective argument to show that the abolition of war, as a means of settling international disputes, is undesirable as well as impossible as conditions are. Its disappearance can result only from a change in these conditions, and this will come, not from a substitution of some other form of settling national disputes, but from the operation of that powerful influence we find everywhere at work in the world in assimilating men's interests and sympathies, and decreasing the antagonism originating in merely tribal relations. Thus far in the history of the world this work has been carried on to a large extent through war, and it remains to be proved that it is possible to accomplish it through other instrumentalities and without the constant risk and threat of war.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL OTIS.

It is difficult to determine at this distance the exact facts concerning the administration of military affairs in the Philippines by General Otis. There are stories to the effect that he does not get on well with his division commanders, who think that they should have more troops, that the war should be prosecuted with more vigor, etc., but there is nothing new in this. Such complaints are common with subordinate commanders, each of whom appreciates the importance of his own position, and very naturally and very properly considers that he should have sufficient force to meet every contingency and a free hand to conduct operations in the way he considers best. General Otis has to consider his Army as a whole, and is obliged to have regard to the possibilities of the War Department in the matter of reinforcement, restricted as it is by the difficulties resulting from the necessity of organizing a new army out of raw material, drilling, instructing and otherwise preparing it for the field. When every soldier has to be carried nearly half around the world, and when his service is in a climate and under conditions rapidly reducing the number of men fit for duty, it is difficult to maintain on actual duty the usual percentage of paper strength.

The daily papers are filled with reports of discontent among the returned Volunteers, but when these stories are sifted very little is left that reflects upon General Otis. It is quite possible that men have been kept in the trenches without proper change of clothing and without sufficient shelter or the food the Regulations provide. The question is not whether the reports to this effect are true, but whether the circumstances permitted anything different. One complaint that comes to us is that General Otis keeps himself too much in his office, and does not come in actual contact with his troops to the extent that an Army commander should do. The General undoubtedly has the reputation of being much given to absorbing himself in the minutiae of Army administration, and the mistake he is most likely to make is in this direction.

The want of proper transportation is severely commented upon and some of our English friends are reported to have joined in this criticism, and pointed out how much better they could have done. Their administration in India in recent campaigns has not demonstrated this superiority, and they have had no experience in the Philippines where there are no roads, no local means of transportation, and the whole country is afloat at this time of the year.

The next campaign will put our Army methods to the test. We have had experience now. We know the precise nature of the difficulties we must meet, and we do not doubt that they will be successfully overcome. There is nothing to show that it would be wise to throw away the experience General Otis has acquired by relieving him of command. It may possibly be found wise, however, to make a division between the civil and military administration in the Philippines, so that General Otis may not be overweighted. General Thomas M. Anderson is reported to have said that the task which General Otis is trying to perform is too great for any one man, no matter how capable he may be. He says:

"The Governor General should be first of all a statesman. The greatest statesman in this country should be made Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and the military authorities in the islands should be subordinate to him. He should have the direction of the course to be pursued, and the military representatives should carry out the orders of the Governor General implicitly, but preferably in his own way."

The statement involves a definition of the term "statesman" as used by General Anderson. The problem in the Philippines is at present a military one, and it would be unwise to introduce any element of statesmanship that would interfere with it, or result in divided councils. One gentleman who has returned from the Philippines, General Charles A. Whittier, is very critical upon General Otis because he has not pursued a more conciliatory policy with the Filipinos, though we do not find evidence that others familiar with the situation share this opinion. Standing by itself, it is of little

value, for General Whittier has had no experience that gives weight to his opinion as against that of General Otis. He was an excellent staff officer during the Civil War, thirty-six years ago, but otherwise he has had no acquaintance with civil or military administration beyond a brief term as an officer under General Otis.

William Jennings Bryan writes an article on "The Philippine Question," for the "Independent," which displays an unfortunate incapacity or unwillingness to deal with a great public question in accordance with the facts. His article consists of a series of deductions from the exploded fallacy that "Monarchies are founded upon force; republics upon consent." Is the British monarchy or the Swedish monarchy, not to speak of others, founded upon force any more than the American Republic or the French Republic? During the sixty years in which Victoria has reigned over England without a protest from any of her subjects, the United States have been engaged in the greatest war of modern times to compel a large minority of our fellow citizens to submit unwillingly, and by force of compulsion, to the rule of the majority. A very large and influential minority of France submit to be governed by the republic, not because they consent, but because they cannot resist the power of the heavy battalions kept constantly under arms to compel their submission. Did we permit the Mormons to govern themselves or does Mr. Bryan purpose to do so in case he is elected President? Have we ever waited for the Indians to give their consent to our governing them? or did we ask consent of the foreigners we wrested from the control of Mexico, or those we bought from France, Spain and Russia? Whose consent are we to ask in the Philippines; that of the band of fighting Tagalogs, who offer no proof that they represent the seven millions peopling the archipelago? Sounding phrases prove nothing, and it is melancholy to find a gentleman appealing to the suffrages of a great people for election to their highest office, having nothing better to offer them in the way of advice upon a great and pressing problem than that found in Mr. Bryan's article in the "Independent." Only false conclusions can result from an unwillingness to recognize obvious facts.

Secretary Root spent some time on Aug. 2 in conference with General Miles over official matters relating to the War Department. The Secretary, accompanied by Adj. Gen. Corbin, called upon General Miles in his office at the War Department. The Major General Commanding the Army was at his desk when the Secretary called, and all visitors were denied until the conference was over. Secretary Root made the call while on a tour of the War Department, visiting the heads of the several bureaus. The Secretary spent some time with each one, talking pleasantly over the general features of the work of the particular bureau and receiving suggestions from the officials. It is understood that in the more extended conference which the Secretary had with General Miles the latter renewed his recommendation that the United States troops now in Santiago should be brought North, leaving only a small garrison for guard duty, and selecting immunes for this purpose, if possible.

The advent of a new Secretary will put an end, we hope, to the various stories of friction between the War Department and the Major General Commanding. General Miles will receive the consideration to which he is entitled by virtue of the important office he fills. With the exception of the President, and the Secretary of War representing him, the senior Major General can have no military superior, and his authority should be at least that of a military chief of staff to a civilian President.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to place the Hartford in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Oct. 6 next, and to direct her departure soon afterward for the Atlantic coast, where she is to serve as training ship for new men enlisted for the Navy. The Hartford is practically a new ship, having been completely refitted at a great expense. Congress four years ago provided that this vessel should not be retired permanently from the Navy, and authorized all the money that was necessary to rehabilitate the old craft. Her appearance has been preserved, and she carries a full spread of canvas with stunsails and topgallant sails. Her machinery is modern and is intended to give her a speed of at least twelve knots. Her battery is also modern in every respect. She will be commanded by Comdr. J. M. Hawley, who leaves Washington on Sept. 15 to put the ship in commission. Over 300 newly enlisted seamen will form the crew which will bring the ship around to this side, where she is to be permanently stationed.

There is at least one appointment of an officer to our Volunteer service which is generally recognized as totally unfit. We regret to learn that it was made by the direct authority of President McKinley, after his attention had been called to the character of the appointee. Not even the Chief Magistrate has the right, even though he may have the power, to compel self-respecting Army officers to meet upon a footing of equality a man whose career has shown that he is an unfit associate for gentlemen and honest men. We regret to learn that General Joseph Wheeler took an active part in securing this appointment.

The next port of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron will be Bath, Me., where they are due on August 7. The squadron was to leave Bar Harbor on the evening of August 4.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 522, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JULY 22, 1899.
Publishes extracts from the Army Regulations of 1895, concerning the allowance of quarters and commutation therefor, which are temporarily adopted with such changes, additions, omissions and explanations as are necessary to adapt them to naval use. Commissioned officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps, to whom alone in the Navy they apply, will be governed accordingly.

HONOR FOR GALLANT SERVICE.

G. O. 521, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JULY 7, 1899.
Publishes extracts from the correspondence in regard to the cutting of cables at Cienfuegos, May 11, 1898, by officers and men of the Marblehead and Nashville. In this correspondence the gallant conduct of the following is mentioned: Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, executive officer of the Nashville, for his coolness and good judgment throughout, and especially toward the close of the engagement, when the commanding officer being temporarily disabled by a shock caused by being struck over the head by a rifle ball, he handled the ship and boats admirably. * * * Lieut. C. McIl. Winslow and Ensign T. P. Magruder, for work performed by them and the people in the boats of the Nashville, both hazardous and difficult, under most trying conditions of heavy sea and destructive fire of the enemy. As soon as Lieut. Winslow had seen his wounded cared for, though wounded himself, he came to the bridge for duty. Lieut. E. A. Anderson commanded the sailing launch of the Marblehead, and did his work with coolness, bravery and intelligence, continuing the work, regardless of the hot fire to which he was exposed, until ordered by the commanding officer to desist. The following is a list of the men in the Nashville boats: Ernest Krause, coxswain; Austin J. Durney, blacksmith; Johan J. Johansson, ordinary seaman; John P. Riley, landsman; David D. Barrow, ordinary seaman; Benjamin F. Baker, coxswain; Lauritz Nelson, sailmaker's mate; Hudson Van Etten, seaman; Willard Miller, seaman; Robert Blume, seaman; Frank Hill, private, U. S. M. C.; Joseph H. Franklin, private, U. S. M. C.; Joseph F. Scott, private, U. S. M. C.; Thomas Hoban, coxswain; Carl H. Neubert, seaman; Robert Voiz, seaman; Albert Beyer, coxswain; George W. Bright, coal passer; William Meyer, carpenter's mate, 3d class; Harry H. Miller, seaman; John Egilt, seaman; John W. Gibbons, oiler; Philip Gaughan, Sergt., U. S. M. C.; Pomeroy Parker, private, U. S. M. C.; Oscar W. Field, private, U. S. M. C.; Michael L. Kearney, private, U. S. M. C. They all behaved with the utmost coolness and courage. The work of cutting the cables occupied three and one-fourth hours.

Lieut. Anderson recommends that medals of honor be given the following men of the U. S. S. Marblehead for coolness and bravery while cutting the cables leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, 1898, under a heavy infantry fire from the shore: James H. Bennett, Chief B. M.; John J. Doran, B. M., 2d class; William Oakley, G. M., 2d class; Frank Williams, seaman; Harry Hendrickson, seaman; Albert Badas, seaman; Axel Sundquist, C. M.; William Hart, machinist, 1st class; Franz Kramer, seaman; Henry P. Russell, landsman; Herman Kuchelster, private, U. S. M. C.; Walter S. West, private, U. S. M. C.; Julius A. Wilke, B. M., 1st class; Joseph E. Carter, blacksmith; John Davis, G. M., 3d class; William Levery, apprentice, 1st class; Herbert L. Foss, seaman; Nick Erickson, coxswain; Freeman Gill, G. M., 1st class; John Maxwell, fireman, 2d class; Leonard Chadwick, apprentice, 1st class; James Meredith, private, U. S. M. C.; Edward Sullivan, private, U. S. M. C.; Daniel Campbell, private, U. S. M. C.

The Navy Department commends the coolness and gallantry of the above mentioned men of the Marblehead and Nashville, in performing the duty outlined, and has awarded them medals of honor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 28.—Comdr. Charles C. Cornwall, detached from the Petrel and ordered to the flagship Baltimore for staff duty. Capt. S. W. Terry, from the command of the Iowa, Sept. 1, to home and wait orders.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich, from the Newark, Sept. 1, and to command the Iowa.

Pay Dir. J. A. Smith, retired, Sept. 1, Sec. 1444.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, promoted to Lieutenant.

A. N. Com. H. A. Evans, from the Crescent Ship Yard, Aug. 10, and Gas Engine & Power Co., and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh, to rejoin Adams, immediately, when discharged from further treatment in hospital.

Gun. G. D. Johnstone, from Navy Yard, New York, to the Franklin.

Paymer, Clerk Dec. E. Johnson, appointed for duty in G. S. K. Dept., Navy Yard, Boston.

JULY 29.—No orders.

JULY 30.—Sunday.

JULY 31.—Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, retired, leave one year, abroad, from Sept. 9.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Wood, from the Adams, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, from the New Orleans and immediately to Naval Hospital, Newport, for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Day, from the New Orleans to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. K. Hines, from the Indiana and immediately to the New Orleans.

Lieut. A. G. Rogers, from the Torpedo Station and to Bureau of Equipment, for temporary compass instruction.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, from the Philadelphia and to the Adams.

Asst. Surg. C. A. Crawford, from the Wabash and to the Massachusetts.

Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, from the Massachusetts to the New Orleans.

Chief Engr. F. A. Wilson, retired, leave extended one year, abroad, from Sept. 4.

Asst. Surg. M. S. Elliott, from Marine Examining Board, Aug. 2, and to temporary duty at Marine Bns., New York, during Surg. Robert Rogers's leave, and upon completion of this duty will wait orders.

Ensign H. P. Perrill, from Torpedo Station and immediately to the New York.

Ensign N. L. Jones, from Torpedo Station and immediately to the New York.

AUG. 1.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, from Norfolk, Aug. 20, and to command the Newark, Sept. 1.

Comdr. W. Maynard, to duty in charge of 14th Lighthouse District, Sept. 1.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Hall, from the Enterprise and to the New Orleans per steamer of Aug. 12, for duty as Executive Officer of that vessel.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett, from the Marietta, Aug. 5, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh, from the Adams, Aug. 10, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, from Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 7, and to Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, from Torpedo Station, Aug. 5, and to Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 7, temporary duty in Equipment Department for electrical instruction.

Lieut. H. A. Blapham, order of June 30 for duty at Torpedo Station revoked, and he will wait orders at convenience of Government.

Lieut. G. W. Brown, from the Philadelphia, Aug. 10, to home and wait orders.

Ensign L. C. Richardson, from Torpedo Station and to the Philadelphia, Aug. 10, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign O. D. Duncan, from Torpedo Station and to the Texas, Aug. 5, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign I. V. Gillis, from the Texas, Aug. 5, to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. P. Fullinwider, from the Adams, Aug. 10, to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. England, from the Adams, Aug. 10, to home and wait orders.

Ensign L. M. Overstreet, from the Torpedo Station and to the Adams, Aug. 10, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign R. W. Henderson, from the Torpedo Station and to the Adams, Aug. 10.

Ensign O. G. Murfin, from the Torpedo Station and to the Adams, Aug. 10.

Ensign J. W. Graeme, from the Torpedo Station and to the Marietta, Aug. 5, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign W. A. White, from the Torpedo Station and to the Marietta, Aug. 5, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign R. McLean, from the Marietta, Aug. 5, to home and wait orders.

Ensign P. Babin, from the Texas, Aug. 5, to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. M. Falconer, from the Torpedo Station and to the Indiana, Aug. 5, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign L. R. Sargent, from the Torpedo Station and to the Adams, Aug. 10, as Watch and Division Officer.

Ensign F. E. Holman, from the Torpedo Station and to the Texas, Aug. 5, as Watch and Division Officer.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Rosenbluth, from the Vermont to the Nashville.

Asst. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, from the Nashville and to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Surg. C. G. Herndon, to Museum of Hygiene for temporary duty.

Paymer's Clerk F. E. Shute, appointed for duty on the Comdr.

Paymer's Clerk C. S. Cinn, appointed to assist to settle accounts at Navy Yard, League Island.

Paymer's Clerk Thomas Gregory, appointed for duty in office of Paymaster, Navy Yard, League Island.

AUG. 2.—Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered to temporary duty as Government Inspector, Naval Training Station, Newport, during the construction of barracks at that place.

Ensign T. C. Hart, from torpedo station, Newport, and ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash.

Ensign R. H. Osborne, from the New York, Aug. 15, and ordered home to await orders.

Ensigns R. H. Osborne, F. L. Sandoz, C. R. Emrich, C. S. Bookwalter, E. L. Bennett, J. T. Tompkins, R. Stone, R. McLean, P. Babin and I. V. Gillis, promoted to Lieutenant, Junior Grade.

2d Lieut. Wirt McCreary, U. S. M. C., appointed and commissioned.

AUG. 3.—Ensign R. W. Henderson, order of 1st, detaching him from Torpedo Station, and ordering to Adams, moderated so that he will report for duty on board Franklin.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett, order of 1st, so far modified that when detached from the Marietta he will report at Torpedo Station, Aug. 5, for temporary duty in instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Ensign R. McLean, order of 1st modified so that when detached from the Marietta he will proceed to Torpedo Station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity instead of to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Day, granted sick leave for three months abroad.

Ensign D. S. Mahony, from the Philadelphia to the Adams as W. D.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Aug. 3.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief. BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At San Domingo to protect American interests. Address mail care Navy Dept. MARITIME, Comdr. Edward H. Green. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. En route to Bar Harbor, Me. Address same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Left Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3, for Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At San Domingo to protect American interests. Address care Navy Dept.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At Newport, R. I. Will leave Aug. 4 for Bar Harbor, Me., where squadron will rendezvous. Address Bar Harbor, Me.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Cape Town July 11. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio de Janeiro Aug. 21, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Islaflores. Address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Chapman C. Todd. Arrived Montevideo July 16. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone ordered to command.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding. Address vessels care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ABAREDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Valparaiso July 4 for Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRITUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived Honolulu July 16.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Silas W. Terry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Capt. C. F. Goodrich to command Sept.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Callao, Aug. 3, 136 hours from Coquimbo. En route to Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived Callao July 25, en route to Pacific Station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. B. H. McCalla to command Sept. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal. undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Tausig. At Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Sydney, Australia. To return to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Lingayen, China.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. William T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Wosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila.

Capt. John McGowan ordered to command.

NANSHAN, Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser. At Guam.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Lieut. James P. Parker. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, via the Solace.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. Left Manila for Guam, Aug. 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. At Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 3. On cruise with apprentices. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. On cruise with apprentices. Army and Navy Journal cable reports her arrival at Plymouth, Eng., July 29, all well. The remainder of her itinerary is: Leave Plymouth August 9, arrive Southampton Aug. 10, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gibraltar Sept. 5, leave Sept. 9; arrive Tangier Sept. 9, leave Sept. 14; arrive Puchal Sept. 20, leave Sept. 25; arrive St. Thomas Oct. 24; leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address Southampton, England.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Bath, Me., Aug. 3. On summer cruise with cadets. Itinerary: Will leave Bath, Me., Aug. 8, arrive Provincetown Aug. 9; leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 25, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Provincetown, Mass.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courts. On cruise with apprentices. Itinerary: Due at Plymouth, Eng., Aug. 13, leave Aug. 20; arrive Southampton Aug. 22, leave Sept. 9; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 17, leave Sept. 24; arrive Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 27, leave Oct. 1; arrive Algiers Oct. 5, leave Oct. 15; arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 19, leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 9, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France Nov. 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage, 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Madeira for Annapolis, July 27. On cruise with cadets. Will return to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Annapolis, Md.

PENSADELA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. At Greenport, L. I., Aug. 3. Address care State Board of Education, Boston, Massachusetts. On summer cruise. Due at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7; leave Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a practice cruise. Due at Glen Cove, L. I., from Madeira, Sept. 16; arrive New York, Oct. 1.

SARATOGA, Comdr. William J. Barnette. Arrived at Southampton, England, July 26. The future movements of the Saratoga follow: Arrive Havre Aug. 1; leave Havre Aug. 10, arrive Lisbon Aug. 24; leave Lisbon Aug. 30, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9, arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20, arrive Philadelphia Oct. 25. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Making a tour of the Navy Yards. At Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 4. Address care Navy Department.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Left Detroit, Aug. 1. Will proceed to Chicago and cruise with Illinois Naval Reserve. Address Chicago, Ill.

NERO, Comdr. Chas. Beiknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Wiley R. M. Field. At Newport, R. I. Will proceed to New York to take draft of men to the Latcoaster. Address New Bedford, Mass.

POTOMAC, Lieut. William W. Gilmer. Ordered detached. En route to Guantanamo. Address Key West, Fla.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Left Tompkinsville, July 29, with New York Naval Militia on a cruise for a week. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left Honolulu July 12 en route to Guam and Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John K. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Yokohama July 28. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan Porto Rico. Address there.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton. En route to New York. Arrived Naples. Due at New York about Oct. 1. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. At League Island Pa. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Quite a number of the crew of the transport Indiana are Filipinos, and give excellent satisfaction as laborers, waiters, etc.

Our correspondent at Montevideo writes June 29, saying: "There are many telegrams being received here from Brazil by the 'Nacion' and 'Prensa,' principally from Rio de Janeiro, that insist that Comdr. Todd has been relieved from the command of the Wilmington because of intrigues with the Bolivian Minister at Rio, the consulate stoning business at Manaos, etc. The Montegomery is still at Montevideo."

A fire occurred at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., July 31 in a storehouse containing oil which resulted in a damage estimated at about \$8,000. Men from the Prairie, Richmond and others in command of Capt. C. E. Clark put out the fire.

A twelve-oared cutter race over a two-mile course at Newport, R. I., July 29, between apprentices of the Indiana, Brooklyn and New York was won by the Indiana boys.

Rear Admiral Sampson again assumed command of the North Atlantic Fleet Squadron on August 1. The fleet, it is expected, will return from Bar Harbor to Newport about August 12, and will continue drills until September 1, when Admiral Sampson will take as many of his ships as are available to Philadelphia, where they will assist in the reunion of naval veterans on September 4. The ships to take part are the New York, Indiana, Texas, Massachusetts, Brooklyn and such others as may be available at the time.

The advocates in the Navy of copper sheathing for naval vessels are very much pleased over a report received Aug. 2 in regard to the good results obtained from sheathing the under-water hull of the Marietta. The report shows that the Marietta, after twenty-three months' cruising, principally in tropical waters, is not foul on the bottom, and does not need to be docked for cleaning. Although only a twelve-knot ship, her last run of 212 hours was made at an average rate of nine knots an hour. The Marietta accompanied the Oregon on her long voyage from the Pacific to the West Indies at the beginning of hostilities with Spain.

Judge Thomas, of the United States District Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., has directed the commission appointed to pass on the value of Spanish warship prizes to take testimony regarding the value of the steamship San Domingo in behalf of the claim for prize-money made by Admiral Sampson and the officers and crews of the blockading Cuban squadron. The San Domingo was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Eagle off the coast of Florida on July 13, 1898, and was grounded and burned. The vessel and cargo, it is asserted, were worth \$1,000,000.

The New York "Sun" reports that Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, and Lieut. Comdr. Winslow, Flag Lieutenant of the North Atlantic Squadron, were guests on board the Defender during a race between her and the Columbia, which ended in the breaking the mainmast of the Columbia. The latter told the "Sun" reporter that at the time of the accident the Defender was about three minutes behind the Columbia. "No one on board the Defender was watching the new boat," said Lieut. Winslow, "and the first we knew of any trouble was when one of our sailors shouted, 'What's the matter with the Columbia?' We all looked in her direction just in time to see the steel mast bend like a piece of lead pipe, and her sails spread upon the water. We sailed up to the scene of the mishap, but could lend no aid, so sailed around for an hour or more before coming in. Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick enjoyed the sail very much, and so did I." Flag Lieut. Winslow had nothing to say about the merits of the Columbia, but it was easy to infer from his talk that he considered the Defender a mighty good boat.

The Navy supply ship Culgoa, on service on the Asiatic Station, is to be sold. She was purchased at Hong Kong by Admiral Dewey just prior to the beginning of hostilities between Spain and the United States.

Orders have been issued directing the U. S. S. Newark and the cruiser Marblehead, which are now at Callao, Peru, to proceed to San Francisco, and they are due there about September 1. They will be attached to the squadron of evolution which will be formed for exercises in the Pacific under Rear Admiral Albert Kautz.

The Board of Officers who examined into the collision between the Dolphin and the ferryboat New York in the East River on August 1, reported to the Navy Department August 3 that, after carefully considering all the evidence, it is of the opinion that the collision was due to an inefficient lookout on the part of the pilot of the New York and to his vacillating course of action after sighting the Dolphin; that all proper means were adopted by the Dolphin to avoid collision, and that no one on board of that vessel is in any way culpable. The damage to the Dolphin is slight. Part of the stem was broken, about in line with the spar deck, and bent to port; the first frame on both sides was bent and broken similarly to the stem, and the adjacent plating was torn and bent out of shape. The injury extends from the spar deck to a depth of about three feet below it. There is no apparent injury below the water line. The forecastle railing was carried away on both sides as far aft as the billboards and jackstaff, and some awning stanchions were carried away. The Board estimates that repairs can be completed in three weeks. The cost will be about \$1,200. The vessel will go to the Boston Navy Yard to have the repairs made. A Court of Inquiry to determine responsibility for the collision will be appointed.

An explosion on the British torpedo boat Bullfinch on her trial trip occurred July 21. Eight sailors were reported killed and eleven injured. An engine rod broke and let out the steam, which scalded the men.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, have issued for the use of Pay Officers a table of daily rates of pay of officers of the Navy. On sea duty an Ensign receives from \$3.89 per day, to \$5.44, according to length of service; a Lieutenant, Junior Grade, \$4.17 to \$6.22; Lieutenants, \$5 to \$7.78; Lieutenant Commanders, \$6.94 to \$9.72; Commanders, \$8.33 to \$11.11; Captains, \$9.72 to \$12.50; Rear Admirals, \$15.28 to \$20.83; Vice Admirals, \$30.56; Admirals, \$37.50.

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, U. S. N., arrived at Seattle, Wash., August 1, and assumed charge of the Bremerton Naval Station, relieving Capt. Jas. G. Green.

The U. S. S. Yosemite sailed from Manila August 1, for Guam. Capt. Richard P. Leary, Governor of Guam, and the officers and men for the garrison at San Luis d'Apra, in that island, were on board.

The U. S. S. Dolphin with Secretary of the Navy Long and family on board, while steaming up the East River, New York, off Williamsburg, early on the morning of August 1, collided with the ferryboat New York, doing her considerable damage. The men's cabin from paddle box to stern was crushed in and the hold pierced by the bow of the Dolphin. Two men were in the cabin when the crash came, but neither was hurt. The Dolphin was uninjured, and proceeded on her way to Newport.

In a report dated June 10, Comdr. Swinburne tells of the share of the gunboat Helena in aiding in the southward movement against Las Pinas. He says: "By good luck our position commanded a dike and bridge across an arm of the river over which the road passes, and a clear stretch of open land about 300 yards in width, back to the line of trees at the foot hills. Either across this open ground, or by the bridge, a very large number of the retreating enemy passed during the afternoon, and we were able to harass them a good deal. The gun practice was excellent."

The Olympia sailed from Trieste August 1 for Naples, Italy. Some of the sailors were injured by the chain cable in the hoisting of the anchor. Isaac Rask, an electrician, died on the Olympia and was buried with military honors July 28, in the harbor of Trieste. The cortege was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squad of marines. The hearse was followed by detachments of American and Austrian sailors. Admiral Dewey sent a wreath.

Lieut. C. A. Carr, U. S. N., paid a short visit to Washington during the week to consult with the Department on matters connected with the work going on at the Newport News shipyard, and to look over the ground in connection with the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in view of the recent outbreak of yellow fever at Hampton. The outlook for rapid progress in the Government work at Norfolk and Newport News is very poor under the circumstances, and it will not surprise the Department if these shops were to be closed until fall. This will certainly be done if the fever shows a disposition to spread to any extent from the point of breaking out. This fever scare will have the effect of delaying the completion of naval work even if the shops are not closed.

The Navy Department has rendered a decision constraining the eight-hour law that will be of importance to all labor interests as well as to Government contractors. The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard recently asked authority from the Department to permit the contractor who is building the new gunshops in the yard to employ his workmen ten hours per day. In support of this application it was stated that during the progress of the work the floor was being damaged by exposure to rains. The Judge Advocate General's Department has pointed out that the law permits the employment of workmen on Government works for more than eight hours per day "only in case of extraordinary emergency," and then lays down a new doctrine in the construction of the law, as follows: "Inasmuch as the conditions reported are such as must have been foreseen when the contract was made, and are such as necessarily exist to a greater or less degree whenever work of the character referred to is in progress, the department is of the opinion that the case cannot be regarded as one of extraordinary emergency. In cases of this character it would appear that if the public property cannot be sufficiently protected from damage otherwise, the proper remedy would be to employ a force of men in relays, by which means the work could be expedited much more effectively."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PHILIPPINE LIFE.

General Charles King contributes to the Washington "Evening Star" some account of his experiences and observations in the Philippines. He says:

It was a compact little command, though, that met the first onset of the Filipinos in February last. Except the 10th Pennsylvania and the 1st Tennessee, the 14th Inf. and artillery and a squadron of the 4th Cav. of the Regular Army, the 8th Corps was made up of regiments of Volunteers from the far Western States, of men inured to hardship, schooled from boyhood in camp and field life, and, most of them, acclimated by six months' sojourn about Manila—six months of drill and discipline that made them the peers of any troops the world ever saw—hardy, vigorous and enthusiastic. The monotony of the life had made most of them rather eager to go home as the autumn wore on. The Spanish war was ended, and active service seemed improbable, but by the 1st of December the "little brown men," with whom they had been on such jolly terms, began a course of aggravation, provocation and open insult, that culminated in the general attack along the whole line before the dawn of the 5th of February. Then you couldn't have bought a soldier to leave.

The few who break down are those in whose systems rheumatism was latent, for, as a rule, the physique of the soldier sent to the Philippines is fine as silk. The death rate has been small, and the percentage of sick is low, as compared with that of our Civil War, especially when the Army of the Potomac was groping its way through the Chickahominy swamps. The stories of epidemics, of crowded hospitals, neglected patients and disolute doctors that were so eagerly circulated by our sensation-loving press, had no foundation whatever in Manila or fact, and were set afloat in every case by frauds and freaks of both sexes, who, having secured free transportation to the Philippines as Volunteer nurses, speedily developed their incapacity in that line, and a propensity for mischief in others that led to their being invited to return by the next steamer.

Then from Hong Kong, Honolulu or San Francisco their calamities were launched, and out from the States came letters by the thousand from anxious wives, mothers, sweethearts and sisters, not to mention timorous fathers and solid citizens, whose long experience with newspaper misstatements should have taught them better, demanding instant account of the physical condition and immediate needs of some brawny, big-voiced, sun-tanned and hopelessly healthy fellow in our ranks, who guffawed loudly when told the home folks feared he was dying of neglect in hospital.

A sounder and healthier legion that the 8th Corps probably never took the field in the tropics when called upon late last autumn to man the blockhouses about Manila against possible Filipino attack.

The men were well fed, despite the fact that Australian beef and Luzon chickens are tough and stringy. We had efficient medical officers and ample hospital accommodations.

General Otis, our corps Commander, left no stone unturned to see that the few men he had were kept in as efficient a state as possible.

Ship after ship came laden with food and clothing, and, though foreign military attaches looked with politely veiled disapprobation upon the battered slouch hats, and at the bare brown throats showing through the gaping flannel shirts, and noted the utter lack of military ornament in the garb of officers and men, they could not but see how free and unhampered were their movements and how serviceable and convenient was the rough dress. Even after the brown khaki uniforms were received and issued to the men, and they had strutted about in them a few days, pleased as four-year-olds with a new toy, they speedily drifted back to the use of the old blue flannel, with its roomy chest and sleeves. They never felt comfortable on the march without the long-laced leggin. The 14th Regulars, a splendid body of men, and

a few of the Volunteers, were picturesque in the extreme in a tropical parade uniform of their own devising—blue flannel shirts with the crammed cartridge belt and knife at the waist, trousers of white drilling or light blue, tucked into the long brown leggins, and the whole topped by a light, high-crowned, broad-brimmed straw hat, looped up, after the manner of Roosevelt, on one side, and encircled by a black silk ribbon with the designation of the regiment in gold letters.

For over three weeks after the battle of Santa Ana my men marched and fought and slept in the trenches in their old blue shirts and trousers, with hardly a change of any kind, and were hearty and merry as school boys all the time, but with the 1st of March the weather grew hot, and by April 1 it was far worse than anything I ever experienced in Arizona, and then old Sol began to get in direful, though not deadly, work. Heat prostrations were many, but I heard of no fatalities. We used to strip the leaves of the banana tree and put them in our campaign hats with a "fall" down the back of the head and neck. They served us well, but all the same the exposure was great. April is the hottest month of the year in and about Manila, and we were serving up the Pasig, and where Lawton and MacArthur were hammering at Aguinaldo's field works on the lines of the Bagbag, the Quingua and the Rio Grande de Pampangas, the sun beat down untempered by the breezes from the bay, as in Manila, and there was no dodging it.

Foreign residents, you know, and even the natives, shut up shop every day and retire indoors, and stay there until the sun is well down in the west; but no such shelter could our fellows seek. The sun by day, the dews by night and the exhalations of the rice fields at all times had they to stand as best they could, and stand it they did gallantly and uncomplainingly. What is more, I believe they would gladly stand it all again if by so doing they could "stand off" the drenching rains that cool the air for an hour or so each day now, and then turn all nature into a steam bath until sunset and all the fields to flood. Without a dry stitch on them, perhaps the stalwart fellows stretch themselves on their rude bunks at night and sleep as only tired soldiers can, yet thousands of them seem to mind it as little as a mild shower. They are nearly all vigorous young fellows, who were "sound" to start with.

Of course, we hear of hundreds of officers and men physically broken down and returned to the States, but the percentage is slight as compared with the war of the Rebellion, and very many men are simply tormented to sleeplessness by an annoying skin disease—an itch—that is obstinately prevalent around Manila, yet yields to treatment after a few days at sea, and is gone entirely by the time the patient sees the Golden Gate. Once last winter there was cause for anxiety. The smallpox is said to be endemic in Manila, and the native takes it lightly and soon recovers, but it is oddly fatal when it strikes the Anglo-Saxon, and there were grave faces everywhere when we heard of its appearance in the ranks of Funston's gallant regiment, the 20th Kansas. Yet so promptly was the matter met, so complete was the isolation enforced and so strict the quarantine established, that the malady never spread beyond the battalion in which it first appeared, and in less than a month it was stamped out entirely.

Now, as to the Filipinos. I know nothing of the people except the insurgent tribe—the Tagals—and a most active and enterprising foe they make. Their leaders are skilled, and, as a rule, highly educated men. They themselves have all attended school as children, and the priests, the Filipino officials and Filipino authors declare that nine-tenths of them can read and write. They are superstitious. They are suspicious of everything Spanish or American, and credulous to the verge of idiocy where Aguinaldo's prowess or personality is concerned. They are fanatical, and die bravely, yet on almost every dead or wounded soldier our surgeons found the amulet, warranted to render them bullet-proof. Devout Catholics they are, too. Clearly are they in their ways, but most ingenious and plausible liars, incomparable sneaks thieves and unexcelled cock fighters. About their homes they bow and scrape and do homage to the American soldiery, declaring themselves "Muchos Amigos," but look out for a shot or stab in the back the next minute! In the field they have the patience and stealth of the Apache. Even old Indian fighters found themselves ambuscaded and surrounded by the little warriors on more than one occasion last spring. A flag of truce means no more to a Tagal than to a Modoc, and, take him by and large, as our sailors say, he is pretty much what Kipling described him—"half devil and half child"—a creature who respects nothing less than force and strong government—a people that must be soundly thrashed for their treachery and utterly subdued before peace can be possible for a moment.

As this letter is closed I am shown the "round robin" of the press correspondents at Manila, and asked to say what I think of it.

Newspaper correspondents played the mischief with the cause of the Union the first two years of the war of the Rebellion, and gave more "aid and comfort to the enemy" than the Southern victories at the two Bull Runs. Our great and successful Generals—like Grant and Sherman—muzzled or expelled them. General Otis, at Manila, with the most trying, difficult task before him—that of bringing the insurgent Tagals to terms—has exercised an undoubted right in maintaining censorship over the despatches of a large array of correspondents of the press, but that he has ever suppressed important facts or deceived his superiors at Washington, I cannot for a moment believe. Some of the correspondents sent fair and honest reports. Others did not—but, at all events, if they did not like Otis's censorship, all they had to do was to send their copy to Hong Kong—sixty hours away—and have it wired from there.

The 4th Division of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York turned out for the cruise on the U. S. S. Prairie the largest number of any of the divisions. Lieut. E. N. Robinson, commanding the 4th Division, was the senior officer aboard the Prairie. The other 4th Division officer on the cruise was Ensign D. N. Sturgis. Those of the 4th Division who did not go on the cruise were ordered aboard the New Hampshire at Tompkinsville, from Friday, July 28, until Monday, July 31. Owing to the large number who were absent on the cruise, there were not so many on board the New Hampshire, and some of the intended drills did not take place. The ship was in command of Ensign Star Taintor. A great deal of time was spent on one of the new steam launches, instructing the new men in handling the same, and going through the different channels of the bay. The launch went out to Sandy Hook through the Main Channel and returned through the Swash. On Saturday afternoon the principal drill was boat drill, the launch being reserved for Sunday use. The dates for supplementary practice at Creedmoor having been announced, it is expected that a large number of the men of the 4th Division will go down on each day to attempt to qualify as sharpshooters. The Rifle Committee for the 4th Division in charge of the practice is W. W. Ferguson and C. R. Carter.

FORT WHIPPLE.

Beautiful for situation, lovely even in its loneliness, restful in its sadness and desertion. I love to watch the rising sun creeping slowly over the intervening hill. Oh, the beautiful, fresh new mornings of this mountain land! I can scarce spare the hours for sleep as I breathe in the invigorating, life-giving spirit of the morning, and watch for Nature's varying moods. The sunniest morning has just changed to noon of rain. The quickly gathering clouds have enclosed us all around. There is no escaping the storm this time. We have watched with thrilling interest the down-coming torrents from afar, but now, cloud-enveloped, the floods seem sweeping down upon us. The quivering lightning blinds us, and we instinctively draw back, at the tearing, crashing strokes, but follow thankfully the reverberating echoes from hill-top to mountain peak.

Last evening we said: "It needs only a lake in the valley below to fill out our sketch." We have it now. The ravine is a roaring torrent, while the valley is shimmering with swift waters.

But the storm is over—there is the silver lining to the dark clouds, and silver echoes follow the thunder. The evening landscape is as serene and peaceful as before it was storm-swept. The hills are all glinted with the silver light. The crimson-tinted clouds seem so near we can almost reach them, and the little child exclaims: "See! Heaven is coming down to us!"

I think of the many who have gazed on these same inspiring scenes from these now-abandoned quarters. Silent sentries on either side of one entrance distinguish the Commanding Officer's quarters. Could they speak they would tell us of Generals Wilcox, Crook, Kautz, Miles and others.

We sit upon the porch where once our brave Kautz looked out upon the setting sun, with perhaps a little regretful pang that the lines had fallen unto him in this out-of-way place. When he built the fine grout headquarters building it was not with the thought of an abandoned post in mind. We pass the desolate quarters last occupied by our lamented Maj. Gilbreath, and think of the now bereaved and broken home. Other homes that were havens of rest to the wearied warrior, homes full of love and peace and joy are broken also. The changing scenes of Army life have rent heart from heart. We follow in thought the many restless, hurrying feet that have trodden these now silent and broken paths. Some are treading the actualities instead of the probabilities of a soldier's life. Some have passed on to join the great army beyond the shores of time. They laid down their lives fighting the battle of humanity—of Christian civilization—of good government.

"Who dies in vain upon his country's warfields

Or within the shadow of her altars?"

But not alone does thought follow the trained soldier in his response to duty. Much is expected of him, with all the advantages of training and discipline, and he will not falter. He is a soldier for such times as these. But not all the brave men are "the Regulars." Volunteers, who count it cowardly and craven to stand as non-combatants—non-interventionists—want a part in the new and momentous responsibilities of their country, in its efforts to give a better government to the down-trodden and oppressed. The hour is bringing forth brave, if untrained men, who hear their country's call, and are eager to take, and have taken, their places in the foremost ranks. The hour calls for sacrifice from mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts—for those who bide at home in their loneliness, in sorrow and doubt, feel the sacrifice the heaviest.

O eyes so dim with bitter tears,
O hearts so faint with doubting fears,
Believe ye not God's guiding hand
Leads on his great triumphant band?
Before Him "thrones of tyrants shake"
And chains of bondage surely break.

Christ once alone the wine-press trod,
That we might be redeemed to God;
But that a nation ransomed be,
He asks "our best" from you and me.
Respond, O South! respond, O North!
O East and West, march heroes forth—
One heart, one mind, united be
Until the Isles redeemed are free!

'Tis sacrificial test divine,
Suffering for man in march of Time;
And know, thou doubting heart, the years
Of God, shall stay thy quest'ning fears.
March onward, then, our flag unfurled—
Symbol of Freedom, Hope of the world!
O, trust and wait; song will resound:
"The Isles are free, and Freedom crowned!"

MRS. WINFIELD SCOTT.

"THE TRAITOR CALAMITY HOWLERS."

Binghamton, N. Y., July 27, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Massachusetts and Carnegie copperhead traitors predict dire calamities to the Republican Administration if the Philippine war is still on when the next wet season begins. The Administration is not anticipating such a calamity as a continuance of the war, but if it should continue through no fault of the Administration, there will be no occasion for a cyclone, and a political earthquake or landslide is not expected by Republicans.

There have always been croakers whose mission it has been to prophecy calamities if their advice is not taken by the public. There was a powerful array of croakers opposed to the Revolutionary War. They appeared again to oppose the war of 1812. There was an unprecedented number of them to oppose the Mexican War, which was not at all in accord with the sentiments of the anti-slavery North.

Again the atmosphere was freighted with croaks during the war of the Rebellion, and all sorts of evils were not only predicted by the enemies of the Union, but were expected and experienced by its friends.

But the nation triumphed in all four wars, and the war parties were victorious in all their political contests. At the close of the Revolutionary War the people did not elect a Tory to the Presidency. Washington, who had been the head and front of the war in the field, was elected and re-elected. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the "Declaration of Independence," and were at the head of the war party in Congress. Madison was re-elected during the war of 1812. Monroe and Jackson were soldiers.

Jackson not only put the finishing touches upon the war of 1812, but he was always an irrepressible and irresistible war party himself. Taylor was the favorite hero of the Mexican War, and Pierce did conspicuous and meritorious service in that war. Lincoln was re-

elected during the war of the Rebellion, and Grant, Hayes, Garfield and our President, Mr. McKinley, were officers in that war.

The history of the past serves notice upon President McKinley that if he continues his present true and wise course in this war at the Philippines he has no reason to fear either traitors or croakers, who are sure to be present upon all important occasions.

Fortunately the loyal American people seldom pay much attention to them.

FREDERICK R. SMITH,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., July 26, 1899.

There is a marked difference between the condition of the camps in the garrison this year from those of last year. There has been very little contagious disease and no typhoid fever or pneumonia to speak of.

Lieut. Col. Greenleaf is keeping close watch of all the sanitation on the reservation. The camps for recruits, who are constantly pouring into the garrison, is enlarged, according to needs, so that there will be no danger of overcrowding and congestion. The camps are all models of their kind, positively luxurious in comparison with those of last year. The Government is sparing no expense necessary to provide for the comfort of the recruits and Volunteers.

Four hundred and fifty-eight patients were taken into the general hospital Monday from off the Morgan City, which has arrived from Manila. The new hospital has every appointment for the comfort of the sick soldiers, and the surroundings are as cheerful as can be. All were dressed when they left the transport, and only twenty were unable to walk.

General Joseph Wheeler was the guest of General Shafter and Col. H. B. Freeman Wednesday morning, July 20, and received a regulation salute from Light Battery C, 3d Art., Capt. Caff. He was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Lieut. Roberts at Hotel Rafael Wednesday evening. The other guests were: Miss Anna Wheeler, General and Mrs. Warfield, Miss Ilmor Long, Miss Grace Barton, Mrs. Silas Terry, Baron Alexander von Bowen, Miss Mary Bowen, L. Borquerz, T. Cuyler Smith, Mrs. F. E. Bush and Ensign and Mrs. Hepburn.

The most charming affair of the week was the card party given on Monday evening by Miss Moseley, daughter of Maj. Mosley. High Five was the game played. Those seated around the several tables were the Misses Marshall, Miss Lamb, Miss Freeman, Miss Gale, Miss O'Hara, Miss Grange, Lieut. Castin, Lieut. Keep, Lieut. Parson and Capt. Devore.

Among the passengers who arrived from Honolulu on the Australia Friday morning were General and Mrs. C. P. Eagan.

Lieut. E. W. Tanner, of the 6th Cav., has reported for duty.

AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC NAVAL STATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

With all due respect to the other navy yards situated more fortunately, that is, within our large cities, yet from a strategic point of view let us not for once ignore the Norfolk Naval Station.

The great Chesapeake Bay is the most inviting harbor in every respect, offering its expanse and practically smooth waters for safe anchorage, and recuperation, to any hostile fleet. What is most essential, therefore, is to prevent an enemy from making use of this advantage, prevent access to it, keep him on the broad ocean battling with the elements, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the deep.

We do not immediately need the expenditure of an enormous sum by the Government for an elaborate fortification at Cape Henry, but we want enough money expended upon the Norfolk Navy Yard to bring it up to the efficiency of the New York Navy Yard, and then, when the yard is thoroughly accoutred, keep on hand a large fleet of monitors that can be fitted up at any time ever ready for service. The movable, death-dealing fleet of monitors will answer for all that can be wished for, and will present a most powerful and effective force to keep off aggressors. To wait until an enemy advances to a certain point is a bad policy—go out and meet him with these floating fortresses.

The Norfolk yard is already thoroughly equipped for the construction and repair of vessels, including all classes from the battleship to the torpedo boat. In fact, each and every department is organized by the very best quality and experience.

Norfolk Harbor, being located in the proximity of the Gulf Stream, and situated moreover in moderately Southern latitudes, is never clogged with ice. It is at all times and in all seasons open to vessels choosing to enter. Its depth at low water, from Hampton Roads (the entrance) to a mile or more above the Navy Yard (its limit) is nearly thirty feet (five fathoms), a broad channel, some 2,000 feet wide, being above the Navy Yard, and extends, gradually increasing in width, for more than thirteen miles down the harbor to Hampton Roads. This channel has recently throughout its entire extent been dredged to a depth of thirty feet. This was done during the late Spanish war to allow all our naval vessels free access to the shops of the yard. It is needless to recount what natural advantages the harbor of Norfolk possesses, but it may be said in truthful earnestness that with a small amount of money expended upon this valuable gift of nature the harbor of Norfolk may be made the very best on our Atlantic coast.

Taking the Navy Yard at Norfolk as a whole, we find it prepared for any amount of work, and work of all descriptions relative to the repair of the modern man-of-war, and located as it is midway on the Atlantic coast of the United States, why not, then, exhibit a public spirit, a patriotic spirit, and throw politics to the winds? When for our country's good, let us make this yard the yard of yards.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE RATIONS.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, July 19, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As this is an age of progress, would it not be a step in the right direction if the non-commissioned officers of the Regular service were required by order from the A. G. O., H. Q. A., to submit written reports as to the ration now issued, that is, upon its quantity, quality, variety, etc.; to state what changes should be made, if any, and mention such additions as they think should be made to the present ration? Troops serving abroad and at home, in the field and in garrison, to be considered; in fact everything of interest in relation to the subject to be fully given. The non-commissioned officers of batteries, companies, troops and detachments, etc., to submit their reports to their company, battery, troop or detachment commanders for official action. The reports

of the Ordnance Sergeants, Post Quartermaster Sergeants, Post Commissary Sergeants, etc., to be transmitted through proper channels to the A. G., U. S. A., for official consideration and action. The commanding officers of troops, companies, batteries, detachments, etc., to receive and examine the reports of all the non-commissioned officers of their respective commands, and to select one report, the one covering the greatest scope of the subject and forward it through military channels to the A. G., U. S. A., for official consideration, and so on until these reports reach those who make laws for the government of the Army.

PROGRESS.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1899.

The loneliness of this post has been somewhat dispelled by the presence of the newly organizing 25th Inf. They have five drills a day, so they are in evidence at all times. They are a fine looking lot of men, and it is wonderful how rapidly they are learning, but with the excellent officers they have it is not surprising. They make the one mile and a half at the double time without fatigue, and by the time they reach Aguinaldo he will have to be a good sprinter to keep out of their reach.

Col. Rice will undoubtedly be made a Brigadier General as a reward for his years of service, and this will please the New England States, who he represents. This will advance Lieut. Col. Duval, a most excellent soldier, and in turn Maj. Anderson, an equally good one for his service, and so on to the senior Captain and Lieutenants.

It will be a great mistake to promote other than by regiments, as the men know their officers, and depend so much upon them, and strangers would be a great disadvantage. These men desire to have Regular Army discipline, and are proud of it. They send a great many away who do not come up to the standard.

The 26th proposes to have a full regiment, but not at a sacrifice of quality, as only the best men will be accepted, such as will reflect credit on the service, and it is not too much to say that the 26th will be one of the crack regiments of the service if they keep up to the pace they have started.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 27, 1899.

Maj. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav., who has been spending part of his sick leave at this post under the care of Dr. Baird, left for St. Louis, Mo., July 22, where he will visit relatives for a time, and then go East. At the expiration of his sick leave he will join his regiment in Cuba.

During a hard storm Monday afternoon the quarters occupied by Capt. Loughborough were struck by lightning, one chimney being demolished but no serious damage done. This is the second time that lightning has struck the officers' quarters within a month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush and children went up to Cloudcroft, New Mexico, last Saturday to spend several weeks camping out in the mountains.

The company stationed here will soon be filled as recruits are coming in nearly every day.

Chaplain Bernard Kelly will spend a fifty days' leave with Mrs. Kelly, and his son Warren with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, his son-in-law and daughter, at Topeka, Kan.

TWO VIEWS OF A HOME-COMING.

Of the homecoming of the Oregon boys a correspondent of "Harper's Weekly" says: "The Oregon boys are big, lusty fellows, and they looked well in their buff-colored uniforms and their slouch hats, all showing signs of use under a tropical sun. A few pale hollow-cheeked men stood by the rail, but the great majority were tanned and bearded, and looked fit for a fight against any enemy. These are the men whose horrible condition as the result of service in the Philippines has been so feelingly described by anti-imperialists." Continuing, this writer says: "They lined the rails and perched on the rigging, and they cheered again and again like schoolboys out for a half-holiday. Mayor Phelan had sent out a fine band on a little steamer, and the first tune the returning veterans heard was 'Home, Sweet Home.' They tried to cheer as the strains died away over the waters, but something got into their throats and spoiled the resonance of the hurrahs. But they recovered in a moment when 'The Star-spangled Banner' struck up, they howled when 'A Hot Time in the Old Town' followed, and they gave a fair imitation of the old rebel yell when 'Dixie' was played. Hundreds of bouquets were thrown upon the decks of the two transports and were distributed among the men, so that most of them wore flowers in their blouses. Fruit was also thrown to them, and they responded by showering Manila cigars upon the tugs."

The long sea voyage of a month had much to do with putting the sick of the Oregon regiment on their feet, but we have seen no account that the regiment was incapacitated by disabilities that threatened to become permanent. About the worst said of their condition on leaving Manila was by a New York correspondent, who said: "Less than half the strength of the regiment can be put on the firing line, the remainder suffering from diarrhoea, ringworm, itch, heat rash, stomach trouble, fevers and sore feet. Fever cases of men who have been in the field are comparatively few. Diarrhoea is an almost universal complaint, only the worst cases appearing on the sick report. Excessive eating of mangoes and bananas is probably the cause of much of this trouble."

The San Francisco "Chronicle" took another but not radically different view when it said that "the city was on tiptoe to see how the returning soldiers looked and to know whether the miasma of the tropics were a real thing or but a bogie to frighten children. What they saw was a long, sturdy column of very thin men, whose clothes hung loosely upon them, and whose bent shoulders seemed scarcely strong enough to shoulder the load of the rifle. The thin men were throwing out their chests with a mighty effort and attempting to make a soldierly curve, but the attempt in most cases was pitiful. It might have been the reflection from the gray sky or the sheen of the green water, but the men of the Oregon regiment looked ghastly in the early morning light. They wore trousers and leggings of the brown khaki, battered, bullet-riddled campaign hats, and faded-blue shirts. At their backs were the rusty, dilapidated canteens that were the best thing in life in the Philippines. The combined pallor and tan of their faces matched the color of their brown uniforms. Fevers and malaria that rise and curl from swamps in the night had left their trace. The eyes of most of these men were hollow and too bright; their mouths were drawn, and their faces seamed, and some of those who had been fresh and boyish only

fourteen months ago were grim and hardened now, for the business of killing human beings is not apt to give a man the tenderness of a little child. The hair of the Oregonians was long and unkempt, and there were a good many beards to hide the outlines of the thin jaws, and behind some waxen ears consumption had traced its unmistakable mark." Making allowance for the hyperbole of the daily newspaper writer, it is apparent that the Oregonians were much the same look that our soldiers had when they debarked at Montauk Point last summer after their tour of Cuba.

We thought it would turn out just that way. The "poor Oregonians" were the theme of many fearful telegrams sent over from Manila that the unsophisticated might have believed that the Pacific coast regiment was only a shadow of itself. The Journal has always questioned the reliability of these hysterical statements, having more confidence in the sturdy physique of our Western soldiers. Now the Oregonians are home and between kisses of happy relatives are kept busy furnishing material for New York papers to manufacture scarehead stories about the awful conditions that helped to "decimate" the regiment. And now the War Department prepares a statement showing that of 56 officers and 1,316 enlisted men of the 2d Oregon Regiment, only 49 were killed in battle or died of disease during the campaign in the Philippines, a percentage of 3.6. It is too bad thus to prick the latest bubble from Manila.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An English inventor has devised an ingenious leg and foot for use in cases of amputation below the knee joint. It is a hollow rubber chamber, which is inflated in the same way as a bicycle tire. The skeleton of the foot is of wood, and contains a rubber-faced joint, which permits of movements similar to those of the ankle, a pair of rubber pneumatic pads surround the end of the limb so that undue pressure on the tissue is avoided.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of India gives this timely warning, which has an application to other things than medals: "The cheapening of medals during the last few years is a mistake. If one man earns his decoration easily, and others do not, that one may flaunt his before the world and pass for as great a soldier as the others. Where all earn them easily their distinction vanishes, and the soldier will soon want some reward on which he can place a value." There is a brisk trade in war medals in England, and at the last monthly sale in London a medal to the Army of India with clasps, Battle of Delhi, Laswarae and capture of Deig, brought £30; another with clasp Asseerghur £21, a Peninsular medal with ten clasps £24, another with eight clasps £18 8s.; another with clasp Chateauguay £15 5s., a group of five Crimean and other medals £17, two gold medals given to a naval Lieutenant for saving life at sea £19 9s., an engraved Volunteer medal £19, another £16, New Zealand medal, 1864, £8, a three-bar West African medal £13, officer's Waterloo medal £16.

It is proposed that the British War Office allow inoculation against enteric fever to be introduced into the Army. All soldiers are to be offered this benefit at no distant date, says the London "Globe." The outbreak of typhoid fever in South Africa and the immunity enjoyed by the men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who were inoculated before going to Egypt, have been potent factors in bringing about this decision. The Radical newspapers are screaming out against using the soldier as a medium for the surgeons' "vile" experiments. At the same time we read of furious anti-vaccination riots in London.

The military authorities in Austria-Hungary are confronted with a somewhat serious situation—the escape over the frontier of men liable to military service in Austria-Hungary. A large business is carried on by the agents, chiefly foreigners, who assist these men. The first essential is a passport, and this is generally forged. It is known that 1,000 men weekly, on their way to the frontier, pass through Vienna alone, and as most of these are young men, it is calculated that during the year at least 30,000 men of those who so pass are escaping from military service. Most of these, it is estimated, come to America, where, it is believed, there are at present over 100,000 men who should be in the Austro-Hungarian Army or Reserves.

By a recent decision of the British Admiralty relative to the misconduct of petty officers or seamen on leave from their ships any man convicted of drunkenness or any more serious offence against the civil law will be liable to disrating in the case of petty officers, or to other punishment in the case of seamen. Every naval man arrested by the civil power is to enjoy the right of appeal, in case of alleged drunkenness, to a naval medical officer. The prisoner may insist upon being driven in a cab to the nearest naval depot or hospital, so that he may be examined by a medical expert. Should it prove that the prisoner is intoxicated he will have to defray the cab fare. The "Army and Navy Gazette" of London thinks there is so little of the old-time drunkenness or disorder in the naval ports nowadays that the precaution seems a little belated.

As the day of the Dreyfus court-martial draws near there is more activity among the disturbers. Sunday, July 30, there was a clash of Dreyfusites and antis at Rennes and the police were kept busy. The Derouledites are trying to make the punishment of Gens, Negrier and Pellieux a rallying point for those opposed to the Government. There are all sorts of rumors about a coup d'etat, etc., but if there is any "man on horseback" in the shadow he must feel uncomfortable at the prospect of facing so vigorous a soldier as Gen. Gallifet, who is going right ahead muzzling obstreperous officers, be they lieutenants or generals.

Dr. Adolph von Wenckstern, of the Berlin University, has edited a work, the object of which is to make it clear, firstly, that Germany needs a strong Navy; and then, that she is able to afford it. Herr von Wenckstern demands the building and maintenance of a fleet of fifty-seven line-of-battleships, fifteen large and thirty-six small cruisers. The expenditure, he reckons, would be \$425,000,000, the yearly estimates \$530,000,000 during the first seventeen years, and \$95,000,000 later. This expenditure, it is suggested, should be covered by a loan, for the redemption of which 1 per cent. of the revenues of the Empire should be reserved every year. The German Navy musters at present 16 Admirals, 811 naval officers, 40 officers of marines, 128 engineers, 142 surgeons, 57 artillery officers, 41 torpedo men, 104 paymasters, 26 retired officers, 207 midshipmen, 120 cadets, 4,740 non-commissioned officers, 17,547 men, 173 bandmen, 140 artisans, 216 hospital assistants, 140 clerks, 12 armorers and 1,000 boys, a total of 26,768. The German fleet consists of 11 battleships, 8 coast ironclads, 13 ironclad gunboats, 10 large and 23 small cruisers, 3 gunboats, about 100 torpedo boats, 16 training ships and 13 ships for special purposes, with a total displacement of 326,701 tons and 399,090 horse power.

Cable dispatches say that Gen. Abdul Chakim Khan and three other high Afghan officers have been publicly shot by order of the Ameer in the market square at Cabul. Their crime was the embezzlement of money intended for the payment of the soldiers.

STATE TROOPS.

Adjt. General Andrews, of New York, in G. O. 14, in publishing the findings of the court-martial which tried Capt. Horatio P. Witherstine, of the 31st Separate Co. at Mohawk, Herkimer County, for conduct unbecoming an officer and prejudicial to good order and military discipline, takes occasion to criticize the methods adopted by the court in its conduct of the case. After modifying to a degree the decision reached, which was that Capt. Witherstine was not guilty, the Adjutant General, in his order issued July 22, says: "The court has presented a record barren of evidence, which makes it difficult and practically impossible to dispose of the charges so as to do justice with certainty or exactness. The court has spread upon the record a statement justifying its own proceedings and reflecting upon the persons who were instrumental in preferring the charges. It is permissible under certain conditions for a court to file with its findings explanatory statements, but a careful examination of precedents fails to find anything to warrant what the court has placed on the record in the present case. It is not at all satisfactory. It is extremely unfortunate from the standpoint of the administration of military justice that these charges are left to be disposed of upon a record so barren of testimony. The court has signally failed to appreciate its obligations to carry out its sworn duties."

The last negro militia company in Connecticut, that in New Haven, has been disbanded by order of the Adjutant General of the State. One white company has also been disbanded, and it is announced that other white companies will be if they cannot come up to the standard required.

Adjt. General Royster, of North Carolina, announces the assignment of the following companies: 1st Regiment; Goldsboro Rifles, of Goldsboro, assigned as Co. B; Forsyth Riflemen, of Winston, as Co. C; Reidsville Light Infantry, of Reidsville, as Co. D; Iredell Blues, of Statesville, as Co. E; Cleveland Guards, of Shelby, as Co. G; Richland Rifles, of Waynesville, as Co. H; Old Guard, of Durham, as Co. I; Governor's Guard, of Raleigh, as Co. K; Cabarrus Black Boys, of Concord, as Co. L; Queen City Guards, of Charlotte, as Co. M; 3d Regiment; Rowan Rifles, of Salisbury, assigned as Co. A; Co. C, Waynesville Guards, of Waynesville, N. C., is disbanded. The following companies are unattached: Lee Rifles, Charlotte, N. C.; Blue Ridge Rifles, Asheville, N. C.; Asheville Light Infantry, Asheville, N. C.; Rutherford Rifles, Rutherford, N. C.; Kings Mountain Rifles, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Col. James A. Frye, Assistant Inspector General, has been appointed Inspector General of Rifle Practice of Massachusetts, with the rank of Colonel, to take date from July 1, 1899. Col. Harry E. Converse, Acting Quartermaster General, is assigned to duty at the camps of the 1st and 2d Brigades.

Adjt. General Boardman, of Wisconsin, in connection with the encampment of the Guard from August 5 to September 1 has issued orders relative to target practice, camp duties, subsistence, etc.

Adjt. General Overmeyer, of Colorado, announces the appointment of Maj. Cooper Anderson, of Denver, as Assistant Quartermaster General with rank from May 25, 1899.

Brig. General Russell Frost, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is directed to detail Maj. James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary, to report to Brig. General Henry C. Morgan, Commissary General, at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Saturday, August 19, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., for duty in the Subsistence Department. General Frost will also instruct the commandants of the several organizations in his command to order their cooks to report for duty to the Commissary General at the same time and place. Upon arrival of the brigade in camp, the officer detailed, and cooks, will report to their commanding officers. Pay will be allowed for this extra duty, and can be carried upon the pay-roll.

In the Texas State Guard orders have been issued from the Adjutant General of the State of Texas to the effect that all companies of the Volunteer Guards who have complied with general orders, for the reorganization of the Texas Volunteer Guards, will have their requisitions for uniforms promptly filled. As yet the State has not received arms and equipment in return for those taken upon the call for troops last year. Capt. J. M. Burroughs, commanding Battery D, Texas Volunteer Guards, of Houston, has been granted a furlough for a term of two years, in order that he may accept a commission as Captain and Adjutant of the 33d U. S. V. During his absence the battery will be in command of 1st Lieut. E. P. Bujoy. The battery in connection with Troop C, 1st Texas Cavalry, has leased ground in the city of Houston, and will immediately erect a large armory for their joint use.

Capt. Henry Melville, of the 8th New York, has been appointed a member of the 5th Brigade Examining Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. George B. Rhoades, of the 7th Regiment.

The 12th New York is by no means split up into factions over the question of a Colonel, as has been stated. There may or may not be a contest for the place, but until the officers hold a meeting to consider the matter all talk as to Col. Leonard's successor, or who will be candidates, is mere speculation.

The 1st Signal Corps New York, under Capt. Erlandson, is making good progress, and concerning its recent annual inspection, Insp. Hoffman in an official report said: "In the main the drill was good and creditable alike to officers and men. The manual of the sword was gone through with when marching in column of troops and in line. This was well done. At the conclusion of the drill six stations were established. A message was started which gave the necessary data for drawing a map. It was sent from the first station by flag, repeated from the second station by heliograph, forwarded from the third station by bell, from the fourth by telephone, and to the final station by telegraph. The sending of the message began at 3:12. For the purpose of saving time, a copy of the message in its final form was given to the last station, and a most excellent map was drawn on a blackboard. The lack of time prevented putting on the map the houses and swamps. This was the first work of the kind which has been done on a blackboard, and was very creditable. At 4:30 the first station had finished sending the entire message, and the last station was just beginning to receive it. At inspection of quarters everything was found to be clean and in good order. The telephones were made by the corps. General appearance of the corps was good and soldierly. Discipline and military courtesy good. The Captain and Lieutenant appeared to be competent and efficient."

Adjt. General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has issued orders affecting the equipment of the State's military force. In the reinstatement of the various organizations of the National Guard after their discharge from the United States service, issues of Ordnance and Quartermaster stores will be made on the following basis: Headquarters, regiment of infantry, eight enlisted men. Companies of infantry and troops of cavalry, fifty-five enlisted men each. Batteries of artillery, seventy-two

enlisted men each. Each company of infantry will receive rifles, rod bayonets, waist belts and plates, gun slings, canteens and straps, haversacks and straps, meat ration cans, tin cups, spoons, knives, forks, great coats, blouses, trousers, caps, cap ornaments, blankets (woolen), ponchos, pairs leggings. Each troop of cavalry will get sabres, carbines, carbine slings and swivels, sabre belts and plates, canteens and straps, haversacks and straps, meat ration cans, tin cups, knives, forks, spoons, great coats, blouses, trousers (re-enforced), caps, cap ornaments, woolen blankets, ponchos, pairs leggings, saddles, bridles, halters, watering bridges, saddle blankets, pairs spurs and straps, nose bags, currycombs, brushes. The batteries will be supplied same as cavalry organizations. These stores will not be charged against the annual allowance to organizations, but will be taken up and accounted for on annual return of State property. When blanket bag or blanket roll is adopted issues to organizations will be made on above-mentioned basis. Campaign hats and regulation shirt (when adopted) will be furnished from State arsenal prior to annual encampment in 1900 and charged to annual allowance.

The legality of the orders issued by Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, last spring, for a reorganization of the National Guard, is to be tested in the courts. Papers are being prepared in a suit instituted on behalf of officers retired by the orders. Nearly all the disbanded companies served in the war with Spain. It is held that the Governor has no legal right to disband a company except for two causes, insubordination and failure to muster the minimum number of men at the annual inspection. Nor can he, it is claimed, remove commissioned officers except by sentence of court martial, after a fair trial. The orders retired thirty-six line officers and seventeen staff officers without assigning any cause.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia, Ordnance Officer Moffatt is rapidly getting the rifle range at Lovell's Island into shape. New revolving targets will soon be available and moving silhouette targets, the first installed in the State, are in process of erection. Col. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. Marine Corps, who, with his marines, is camping on the island, has assisted greatly in improving the rifle range, and rendering it serviceable for the naval brigade.

A military tournament will be held on the grounds of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association at Long Branch, N. J., on Aug. 24 and 25, open to National Guardsmen and others, on practically the same lines as the one held in New York City some months since. Among those who have already decided to take part is the Essex Troop of New Jersey and the Second Battery of New York, Capt. David Wilson.

Co. D of the 9th New York, Capt. Walton, will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park on Sept. 2, and go into camp, remaining over until Sept. 4. The companies of the regiment are commencing to fill up to their old standard, and quite a number of old men are enlisting.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or others in the service of the United States, is subject to the same domestic rate of postage as in the United States, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1 cent. Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantánamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the person belongs to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel, and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The main address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 22 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 340 Broadway, New York. The charges are \$3 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, and \$14 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size, except by mail (4 lbs. 16 oz. max), will be transported to Manila for less than \$7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander, to whom command the post or detachment belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; in the Navy or Marine Service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore; and in other branches of the Government service, by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs. In case it is impracticable to secure endorsement by such officials, the postmaster at the mailing office may sign such matter officially in like manner, and despatch it, provided the senders are known to be connected with the U. S. Government service. On mail matter sent to or received from all other places in the Universal Postal Union, no distinction is made as to letters of soldiers, sailors, marines, or others, and the rate is as follows: Letters and other sealed matter not exceeding one-half an ounce in weight, 5 cents; postal cards (single), 2 cents; postal cards (double), 4 cents; newspapers, for each two ounces or fraction, 1 cent. The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, and Hong Kong on the dates given: Gaelic, Aug. 9; Hong Kong Maru, Aug. 17; China, Aug. 25; Doric, Sept. 2; Nippon Maru, Sept. 12; City of Rio Janeiro, Sept. 19; Optic, Sept. 29; American Maru, Oct. 6; City of Peking, Oct. 14. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Moana, Aug. 9; Alameda, Sept. 6; Mariposa, Oct. 4; City of Peking, Oct. 14. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, Aug. 21; Empress of China, Sept. 11; Empress of India, Oct. 9. For Honolulu and Sydney, the Mowera, Aug. 24; Warrimoo, Sept. 21.

Lloyds' last "Register of Shipping" gives the entire fleet of the world as 28,180 steamers and sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 27,673,528, of which 30 per cent. are British. The Americans come next with 3,010 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,465,987. Norway has 2,528 vessels, with a tonnage of only 1,694,230. Germany has 1,676 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,453,534, in which are included her particularly large ships. Sweden has 1,408 vessels, with 605,991 tonnage. Russia has 1,218 vessels, with a tonnage of 643,527. Italy has 1,150 vessels and France 1,182. Japan has 841, Denmark 796 and Spain 701.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1167.)

sent to San Fernando. The 37th, numbering 500, is being assembled for equipment.

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey will meet at the Army Building, New York, to fix the responsibility for damaged condition of subsistence stores received from the transports Sedgwick, Thomas and Meade. Detail: 1st Lieut. Dana W. Kiburn, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 5th Art. (S. O. 172, D. E., July 28.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on Aug. 3, to report upon the qualifications of Corp. William Korst, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. Detail: Capt. Garland N. Whistler, 1st Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, 5th Art. (S. O. 174, D. E., July 31.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Denver for examination of officers ordered before it. Detail of the board: Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg.; Capt. Albert D. Niskern, Commy. of Sub.; 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Aug. 2.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., July 29. Detail for the Court: Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav.; Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, M. D.; 1st Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav.; A. D. C.: 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. D., July 24.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 1, 1899. Detail: Maj. Geo. W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th U. S. A.; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edw. F. McGilchrist, Jr., 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Patterson, 3d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. David McCoach, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Grayson V. Heldt, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Oscar J. Straub, 5th U. S. Art., Judge Advocate. (D. D., July 27.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Santa Clara, Cuba, on July 26. Detail: Capt. Frank U. Robinson, 2d U. S. Cav.; Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U. S. Cav.; Capt. Curtis B. Hopkin, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Paine, 2d U. S. Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. M. & S. C., July 22.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, July 18. Detail: Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d U. S. Cav.; Capt. John H. Shollenberger, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Clark, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Ralibourne, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, Commy., 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. George C. Saffarans, 10th U. S. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. M. & S. C., July 15.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 3. Detail: Lieut. Col. Herbert H. Sargent, Capt. Cleveland Wilcoxson, Capt. James M. Liddell, Capt. Devreux Shields, Capt. Charles G. McGhee, 1st Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., 1st Lieut. James H. Blount, Jr., 29th U. S. Vol. Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 29th U. S. Vol. Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. G., Aug. 1.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1899. Detail: Maj. Charles B. Hall, 2d U. S. Inf.; Capt. Granger Adams, 7th U. S. Art.; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, 3d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Anderson, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. James P. Jervey, C. E.; 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 9th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. George F. Hamilton, 10th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 10th U. S. Cav., Judge Advocate. (W. D., July 31.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 1, 1899. Maj. Robert E. L. Spence, Capt. John P. Grimsted, Capt. John H. Goldman, Capt. Henry A. Peed, Capt. Granville Sevier, Capt. Thomas R. Hayson, Capt. Frank W. Eickers, Capt. Jacob H. Culver, 32d Inf., U. S. V., members, and Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, 32d Inf., U. S. V., Judge Adv. (D. M., July 28.)

In "Review of Reviews" for August, Mrs. Guy V. Henry describes "Porto Rico from a Woman's Point of View." It is the point of view of philanthropy, the earnest desire to elevate and bless the people over whom her husband has had control. "Let Porto Rico," Mrs. Henry says, "become the best and truest reflection of ourselves because we shall have taught it to be good and true. Let us help it over the intermediate state with grand unselfishness."

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A detachment of seven hundred of the enlisted men now awaiting transportation at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippine Islands, will be held in readiness to sail on the transport Indiana for Manila, on or about July 29. The men will be organized into one battalion of six companies, and when ready for transportation will be turned over to Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf. The following officers are designated for service with and to accompany the detachment above indicated: Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. J. Crittenden, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George S. Tiffany, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ernest A. Haskell, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf. (D. Cal., July 25.)

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G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried for desertion, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merritt, says: "The court having found the prisoner guilty, failed to award a sentence commensurate to the offence found, assigning originally as a reason for its leniency 'the desire of the accused to atone for his former misconduct.' The record was returned to the court for reconsideration of its sentence on account of the inadequacy of the latter, and the invasion of the field of the reviewing authority; but instead of correcting its error it adhered to its original sentence. The court is reminded that in extending leniency in this case it exceeded its functions and trespassed upon the field expressly reserved by statute to the reviewing authority. It should have awarded a proper sentence and restricted its action in the matter of leniency to a formal recommendation to clemency. The sentence, although inadequate, is approved and will be duly executed." (S. O. 175, D. E., Aug. 2.)

Brig. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of Major General Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, issues a number of printed instructions between July 7 and 22, relative to the civil government of the island. These include orders as to sponge fishing and cultivation, appointment of civil officers, forbidding bribes to public officers, incorporation of municipal districts, etc.

ADDITIONAL ORDERS, AUG. 2, H. Q. A.

Capt. George A. Hubbard and 1st Lieut. James P. Clare, 26th Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. Frank S. Whitman, 20th Inf., to Fort McPherson.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Payne, 31st Inf., to Fort Thomas.

2d Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, 33d Inf., to Fort Sam Houston.

2d Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 35th Inf., to Vancouver Barracks.

2d Lieut. Charles R. W. Morrison, 32d Inf., to Fort Leavenworth.

These officers, recently promoted, are thus assigned: Maj. Frederick Ward, 1st Cav., to the 10th Cav.; Capt. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav., to the 1st Cav., Troop F, and ordered to New York City; Capt. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav., to the 4th Cav., and ordered to San Francisco; 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 5th Cav., to the 10th Cav., Troop B; 1st Lieut. Leroy Eltinge, 4th Cav., to the 6th Cav., Troop K, and ordered to San Francisco.

Maj. Richard H. Pratt, 1st Cav., and Maj. Frederick K. Ward, 10th Cav., exchange regiments.

Capt. William McVan Patten, Asst. Surg., 1st Washington Vol. Inf., honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Act. Asst. Surg. D. J. Johnson, to San Francisco.

1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 34th Inf., to Milwaukee for recruiting duty.

1st Lieut. William F. Godson, 35th Inf., to Columbus Barracks to conduct recruits to the Pacific coast and to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

Capt. Ira A. Haynes, to the 6th Art., Battery K, to San Francisco.

1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Kohler, 6th Art., to the 4th Artillery.

1st Lieut. William J. Sewell, Jr., 27th Inf., to Camp Meade.

2d Lieut. Eugene G. Wing and Julian L. Davis, 36th Inf., to Columbus Barracks.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 34th Inf., from New York City to Fort Logan.

Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, 26th Inf., from New York to Plattsburg Barracks.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., AUG. 3.

2d Lieut. Dewitt C. Lyles, 34th Inf., will proceed to Denver.

1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf., is detailed on temporary recruiting service at Springfield and will relieve 1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d Art., who will comply with special orders.

2d Lieut. Harry J. O'Brien, 37th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

Battery O, 6th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty with the guard and police force of the Provost Marshal General of the city, and will remain on duty as assigned by par. S. S. O. 145, c. a., these headquarters. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 13.)

Co. M, 20th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty with the guard and police force of the Provost Marshal General of the city, and will remain on duty at the Custom House, Manila. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 13.)

2d Lieut. William Wallace McCommon, Jr., U. S. A. (Corporal, Co. E, 14th U. S. Infantry), is assigned to the 23d U. S. Infantry, and will proceed to Jolo, Island of Jolo. He will be discharged as an enlisted man to date June 11, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 22.)

Maj. Robert F. Estes, 22d U. S. Inf., has been retired from active service, to date from June 2, 1899; he will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 11.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 11.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the Island of Luzon and visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. L. T. Richardson, 20th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 11.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Q. M., 12th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 10.)

The Battalion Utah Volunteer Light Artillery will embark on the U. S. transport Hancock, sailing from Manila, June 20, 1899, to San Francisco, Cal., for muster out. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 20.)

The 10th Pa. Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty in this department, and will embark on the U. S. transport Senator, sailing from Manila, June 25, 1899, to San Francisco, Cal., for muster out. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 20.)

2d Lieut. William R. Gibson, U. S. A. (Captain 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry), is assigned to the 3d U. S. Inf., and will proceed to Hawaii, P. I. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 13.)

Maj. George O. Webster, 4th U. S. Inf., having applied for retirement, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 15.)

The following named officers will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to one of the hospitals in that Department for treatment, viz.: Maj. John W. Hannay, 3d U. S. Inf.; Maj. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 22d U. S. Inf.; Capt. William H. Kell, 22d U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 27.)

1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty in connection with enlistments for the 1st Philippine U. S. Veteran Vol. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

A. A. Surg. A. B. Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to San Fernando, P. I., for duty in 2d Division Field Hospital. (D. P. and 8th Corps, June 26.)

Electrician Sergt. C. L. Woodhouse is relieved as Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 1.)

BRITISH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

War was declared on Saturday, July 5, between squadrons A and B of the British Navy. Squadron A, representing a hostile force, sought to capture or destroy a merchant fleet bringing supplies under convoy from Halifax to Milford Haven. The ships of squadron B, superior in tonnage and guns, but composed of slower battleships, are despatched to protect the convoy and take it to Milford. This being the situation, Ireland is regarded as hostile, or belonging to A, while the coast of England and Wales, from the island of Islay to the Lizard, including the Scillys and the Isle of Man, is British. The hostile fleet (A) has torpedo boats at Waterford, Kings-town and Belfast, while the British fleet (B) has destroyers at Milford Haven, Holyhead and Lamlash.

Fleet A, which has the advantage in speed, includes the Channel Squadron of eight fine battleships of recent construction, the Majestic, Hannibal, Prince George, Mars, Jupiter, Magnificent, Repulse and Resolution; the three first-class cruisers, Diadem, Niobe and Andromeda, and sixteen second-class cruisers headed by the Mersey; while there are twenty-four torpedo boats, eight at each of the stations already indicated, under the Spanker, Gossamer and Jason respectively. Fleet B consists of the reserve squadron of ten older battleships, the Alexandra, Nile, Trafalgar, Sans Pareil, Rodney, Benbow, Collingwood and Thunderer; four first-class cruisers, the Europa, Argonaut, St. George and Galatea, and sixteen second-class, headed by the Forth; while twenty-eight destroyers, in three nearly equal groups, are placed under the Leda, Niger and Renard, respectively. The convoy consists of the slow Calliope and Curacao, escorted by one of the B cruisers. While A has all the best of it in battleship speed, there is not much to choose between A and B in the average speed of the cruisers.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, July 27.

Adjutant General, Washington.

General Wood reports on 26th: "No more cases reported among troops or Government employees; sanitary condition of city excellent. Intensely hot weather. I think safely consider the present epidemic over."

BROOKE.

Manila, July 28, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Hall, one thousand men, captured Calamba, important strategic position, Laguna de Bay, yesterday, driving out three hundred insurgents. Command composed portions 4th Cav., 21st Inf., Washington Volunteers, transported in launches and canoes, gunboat accompanying. Casualties: Pvs. Charles Gloosupp, 4th Cav., and McDuffy, H., 21st Inf., killed. Corpl. Thomas Totten, G, 4th Cav., mortally wounded. Pvs. Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracy, Napoleon White, K, 21st Inf., seriously wounded. Pvs. Hinds and Plummer, G, and Sanson, C, 4th Cav.; Phillips, H, Christie and Hollister, D, and Ashland, I, 21st Inf., slightly wounded. Insurgent casualties unknown. Forty Spanish prisoners released. Spanish gunboat in good condition, long sought for in bay, captured. This town the directed objective of Layton when he captured Santa Cruz and launches in April, but unable to reach town by boats on account of shoal water.

OTIS.

Manila, July 28, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Sherman, with California Infantry and Heavy Artillery, left for San Francisco 26th. Infantry—41 officers, 1,000 enlisted. Artillery—9 officers, 276 enlisted. Infantry left at La Carlota, Negros, Pvs. Claude W. Huff, Co. E; W. J. Clark, G. W. Iverson, Co. F; John M. Noonan, James M. Dubney, James F. Brown, Wm. D. Stewart, Co. G; H. G. Collins, Co. L, sick. Pvs. Benj. F. Hurd, Co. E, nurse; Pvt. Ralph Coates, Co. K, missing in action near Manila April 6.

OTIS.

San Francisco, July 27.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Ohio sailed last night with Cos. C and L, 19th Inf., 4 officers, 249 men, 256 rifles, 200 rounds ammunition per man; Maj. Sweet, 23d Inf., commanding troops on transport; Capt. Collins, Lieuts. Noyes and Kent, 23d; Van Schaick, 4th; Hagedorn, 16th, and Lang, 9th Inf.; one acting Assistant Surgeon and three members Hospital Corps; one private, 9th Inf.; one private, 6th Art., and following infantry recruits: 3d, 27; 4th, 2; 9th, 112; 12th, 155; 20th, 83; 21st, 17; 22d, 79; also 9 Red Cross nurses.

Transport Newport sailed last night with Cos. A and E, 19th Inf., Capt. F. H. French commanding, four officers, 238 men; 256 rifles; 230 rounds ammunition per man. Attached, Lieut. Hartman and 14 men absent from 1st and 3d Battalions of regiment and two men Hospital Corps; Capt. Shillock, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Dapray, 23d Inf.; Lieuts. Fulke, Ord. Dept.; Bilbert, 6th Art.; Bradford, 17th Inf., and Hardenbergh, 4th Inf. Recruits—Infantry: 3d, 57; 4th, 107; 17th, 66; 19th, 5; also 9 Red Cross nurses.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen.

Lake Champlain, via Washington, July 27.

His Excellency Wenslao de Figueroa, President of the Dominican Republic, San Domingo:

In the name of the American people, and in my own, I offer to your Excellency and the Dominican nation most sincere condolence by reason of the death of President Heurieux.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Santo Domingo, via Haiti, July 27, 1899.

To his Excellency, the President of the United States, William McKinley, Hotel Champlain, N. Y.:

In the name of the Dominican Republic and in my own I hurry to present to your Excellency the testimony of our most fervent gratitude for your condolence on account of the death of President Heurieux.

W. FIGUEROA.

Havana, July 28.

Surgeon General, Washington:

Death report: Comy. Sergt. Martin Fogarty, at Ponce, P. R., July 27, of apoplexy; Albert B. Ruin, Co. C, 10th Cav., of typhoid, in Holguin, Cuba, on the 26th; A. A. Surg. John V. Hamilton, at Matanzas, July 26, of uremia and chronic nephritis; J. W. Dawson, civilian, Las Animas Hospital, Havana, yellow fever, seriously ill. Some improvement past two days.

O'REILLY, Chief Surg.

Manila, July 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:

North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho regiments on transport Grant ready to depart. Desire to delay until to-morrow to receive monthly pay. Permitted.

OTIS.

Washington, July 31.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, Governors Island, N. Y.:

The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that you give orders for the immediate movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety, somewhere on the northern coast to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than 20 men will be left in charge of the post. If there are immunes in the command they will be given preference. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen.

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Killed—July 26, at Calamba, Q. M. Sergt. Fred Spinal, Co. I, 21st Inf.

Wounded—4th Cav., Troop G, James A. Reese, leg, severe; 1st Washington, Co. H, Fred L. Ballau, shoulder, slight; 21st Inf., Co. D, Peter Christie, temple, severe; 21st Inf., Co. F, Charles Grotendick, abdomen, severe; 21st Inf., Co. I, Corp. Godwin J. Lane, back, severe; 21st Inf., Co. H, William H. Phillips, hand, slight; July 27, at San Fernando, 3d Art., Battery L, J. Virger, ear, slight.

OTIS.

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Hancock arrived here last Saturday with following military passengers: 1st Nebraska—42 officers, 816 enlisted men. Utah Light Art.—9 officers, 262 enlisted men, 14 Hospital Corps men, Capt. Bradley, Asst. Q. M.; A. A. Surg. McVean, fire soldiers, sick. Of other organizations—46 discharged soldiers. Pvt. Richard H. Ralph, Co. B, Utah Light Art., put ashore at Nagasaki; died in St. Bernard's Hospital of typhoid fever 12th inst. Corp. George Williams, Co. B, Utah Light Art., left at Nagasaki in St. Bernard's Hospital sick with dysentery. No casualties en route. Remains carried on

ship: 1st Sergt. C. H. Bowser, 1st Colorado, consigned to Denver, Col. SHAFTER, Maj. Gen.

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents in considerable force appeared vicinity Calamba yesterday; were punished and driven off by Hall. Our casualties one killed, seven wounded. Capt. Simpson, 6th Inf., struck robber band Negros, 28th inst., killing 19. No casualties. OTIS.

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Grant sailed yesterday. Seventy-eight officers, 8 citizens, 1,353 soldiers and discharged men Wyoming, North Dakota and Idaho organizations. Left behind about 200 discharged men; good many have re-enlisted. Only sick soldier left Corp. Frank Gore, Co. H, Wyoming. Minnesota regiment and discharged men next; shipments in very few days. OTIS.

Havana, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington: Death report, 30th, Santiago: John Mack, Quartermaster's employee, died 28th, yellow fever. BROOKE, Commanding.

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington: Death report: Gunshot wound, accidental, May 6—Henry Lehmay, 3d Inf. Baccabulos, June 15, at Carlotia, Negros—Charles Gardinell, Co. F, 1st California. Tubercular meningitis, June 23—Frank J. Murray, Co. A, 1st California. Diarrhea, July 11—Frank Bohner, Co. M, 23d Inf.; July 23—Wesley Lytle, Wyoming Inf. Deaths from typhoid fever—Peter Manz, 3d Inf., Co. F, July 25; Corp. John F. Walker, Co. G, 51st Iowa. Shot, accidental, July 22—Q. M. Sergt. James McGuire, 16th Inf., Co. B, Syncope—Christian Bosold, Co. M, 17th Inf. Dysentery—John J. Bowen, Co. G, 1st California; July 24—Sergt. Thomas Brother, Co. B, 9th Inf. Peritonitis—William Beauchane, Co. F, 1st Idaho. Anemia, July 25—William Nicholas, Co. E, 4th Inf. Stabbed by natives, July 26—John M. Gamble, Battery K, 3d Art. Enteritis, July 27—George Geller, 12th Inf., Co. A. OTIS.

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington: Consul Nagasaki reports death in hospital, Pvt. Richard H. Ralph, Co. B, Utah Art. OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 1.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning; no casualties. OTIS. The Pennsylvania sailed from San Francisco July 1, Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf., commanding, with Cos. B, F, I, K, L and M, 25th Inf., colored, and recruits, composing in all 22 officers and 917 enlisted men.

Manila, Aug. 2.

Adjutant General, Washington: Killed—1st Inf., near Calamba, July 26, Co. H, Wm. A. Rened; 30th, Co. G, William Murphy; Co. K, Corp. Charles Henderson. Wounded—4th Cav., 26th, Co. C, Edward Oberhausen, forearm, slight; 30th, John McGregor, knee, severe; 1st Washington, Co. C, Spawm Woodruff, neck, slight; 21st Inf., 2d Lieut. James M. Love, elbow, severe; Co. K, Charles W. Winters, thigh, moderate. OTIS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.

Adjutant General, Washington: Pvt. Charles T. Keeling, Co. G, 11th Inf., died at Ponce, July 31, typhoid fever. DAVIS, Commanding.

Santo Domingo, Aug. 1.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: United States Consul says that report of the death of the President of Santo Domingo believed not to have any political significance. Motive of the assassin supposed to be personal revenge. The Vice-President of Santo Domingo has succeeded without political disturbance, and reappointed former Cabinet. No disorder exists. I request permission to delay sailing five days to repair boiler. LOGAN, Commanding U. S. S. Machias.

Richmond, Aug. 1.

Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: At the earnest request of the Mayor and Board of Health of Norfolk I would urge that as many as possible of the veterans at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton be removed to a better latitude. They are crowded there and the disease will have more subjects to affect and in all probability prove more difficult to manage and linger longer. May I respectfully urge that sufficient troops be kept at Fort Monroe, Va., to do all necessary guard duty in enforcing quarantine? J. HOGE TYLER, Governor of Virginia.

Manila, Aug. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington: Four transports in harbor; cargoes discharged. Pennsylvania nearly coaled; takes on recruits; received organizations in southern waters; leaves Aug. 6; returns all men discharged under General Orders 40. Sheridan being coaled; leaves for San Francisco Aug. 8 with Montana and South Dakota troops. Valencia and Zealandia require 1,200 tons coal; time of sailing indefinite, as approaching typhoon interferes. OTIS.

MILITARY PAJAMAS.

Hurried by the exigencies of war into tropical camps, our ingenious Volunteer soldiers devoted their leisure moments to devising means to escape from the unaccustomed heat, and those who were properly provided found their salvation in loose pajama suits, in which they fairly lived, as far as tempered military discipline would allow. The Government has accepted the hint, and the Quartermaster General's solicitation of bids for supplying 10,000 of the garments indicates that the pajama will hereafter be a recognized feature of military equipment.—Clothiers' and Haberdashers' Weekly.

The eight historic cannon which have recently been mounted in the park at Put-in-Bay Island have been named. They are arranged about the historic "Perry willow," which has heretofore been the only monument to the brave American and British seamen buried under it. Seven of these cannon are named after Lieut. Garland, Capt. Fannis, Lieut. Stokes and Commo. Barclay, of the British Navy, and Lieut. Brooks, Midshipman Lunt and Midshipman Clark, Americans, who died in the battle of Lake Erie. The eighth cannon is named after Commo. Perry.

A CRUISE ALONG THE SOUTH COAST OF LUZON.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Philippine Islands, June 1, 1899.

Ever since the early part of the year it had been known to the authorities in the Philippines that the insurgents maintained communication between the islands of the group, and were able to distribute men and arms as required for the maintenance of the insurrection. The island of Luzon is in general shape much like the human foot, excepting that there are deep indentations from the curve of the sole almost cutting the foot in two. Along this southern side, and in the indented places, are many towns within easy reach of the islands off to the southward, while across the narrow spaces distances are very short to the towns of the east coast. There were rumors that vessels from outside the Philippines had landed cargoes for the insurgents on smaller islands, whence such supplies were transported to the main island. Besides, steamers engaged in regular trade had been captured, either by their crews, or in connivance with them, and had been held in out-of-the-way ports, or used for conveying troops and arms. The necessity for a strong naval force operating in Manila Bay and at Iloilo in conjunction with the Army in the offensive campaign close to tide water, prevented the use of such vessels for cruising about the islands in search of illicit traders. The arrival of the six gunboats from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has enabled the Admiral to carry out his long-desired movements toward breaking up this illegal traffic. The vessels available are now arranged in groups of two each, covering the districts north and south of Manila, and in the Visayan Islands. The Princeton and Petrel were, toward the last of April, both being then at Cavite, the headquarters of the squadron, detailed for cruising service on the south side of Luzon, and in accordance with their orders left Cavite in company on the morning of May 2. The usual track for vessels after passing out of Manila Bay is close to the shore line, as the water is deep, or, as sailors say, "steep to." The coast is broken into little bays, here and there a patch of white sand showing up between the rocks. There is some evidence of cultivation, but generally speaking the land is still covered by the primeval forest.

Around Santiago and into Balayan Bay steamed the two ships, passing close along the coast to observe the presence of vessels. Several villages and towns line the shore of the bay, among them Balayan, with 25,000 inhabitants, and Taal, with 42,000. A glance at the shore line here seemed to be sufficient for the senior officer, for the ships went on, passing around the lofty peninsula of Kalumpunan, and into Batangas Bay. The town of Batangas is the capital of the province, and, therefore, being the most important place in the vicinity, may have been the best one to first visit. However, the ships stood in and anchored off the town, within 400 yards of the stone pier built out from the beach.

The arrival of the ships apparently caused considerable excitement, and quite a number of soldiers armed with muskets were visible. The insurgent flag was flying from a bamboo pole at a small nipa hut within what appeared to be an entrenchment constructed of heavy timbers laid horizontally and fastened to uprights set in the sand. In other places, notably close to the inner end of the pier, sand trenches had been thrown up to flank the main points. The distance along the beach covered by the earthworks was probably 800 yards. The houses about the beach consisted of two or three storage buildings and a number of nipa huts. The main part of Batangas, which is a town of 35,000 inhabitants, stands on the side of the hill, the land around the bay sloping gradually from a height of 600 feet—all in a high state of cultivation, the black, volcanic soil indicating a state of great fertility. The river Batangas has two mouths, one entering the bay just below the town; the other, turning to the westward, forms a shallow channel inside the beach, and joins with the Kalumpunan River, emptying at the western side of the bay. The land about the river mouth shows that the deposits brought from inland are black volcanic sand and pumice.

The view from the anchorage was very lovely, the coloring of the landscape from the deep green of the mangos to the light yellow of the sugar cane added to the mountainous peninsulas forming, as it were, the sides of the gateway to the bay, the shore line a crescent between. Other towns besides Batangas assist in the thriving and populous appearance of the neighborhood, while the fish weirs and boats indicated that there were plenty of fishermen and sailors among the inhabitants.

Early next morning a white flag was shown from a canoe containing three men venturing out from the wharf. This was answered by the Princeton, which vessel sent a boat in to communicate. The local Governor sent word that he would go aboard the ships later, which he did with his principal officers, under flag of truce, visiting both ships. They stated that they could not surrender Batangas into our hands, as that was outside their authority. The Philippine constitution contains that clause, and declares that upon any such acts taking place, the power becomes transferred immediately to the military force, which under ordinary circumstances is subordinate to the civil government. The proclamation of the Commission was given to the Governor, and it was noticed that he had quietly obtained a copy of the latest Manila paper, giving details of our advance and the proposition of Aguinaldo to cease hostilities. After the visit of the officials there was no further show of force, and on the following morning it was noticed that the insurgent flag had disappeared.

Two trading vessels in the harbor, and one that came in during our stay there were condemned as not having proper papers, and it was ordered that the Petrel proceed with them to Manila. This was done, the vessels turned over to the port authorities at Manila, and the Petrel replenished with coal rejoined the Princeton on May 6, off the town of Taal. That day was spent by the two ships at anchor, some repairs being necessary to the engines of one of them. A small trading vessel filled with rice came in, and, being contraband, was seized. Before leaving, the crew was landed. A much stronger show of force was made at Taal than had been noted at Batangas, the entrenchments covering much longer distance along the beach, and there were more armed men. No flag was flying, and there were no demonstrations of hostility.

The town of Taal is a very important one in Southern Luzon, being situated in the center of the sugar district, while its rival Batangas, is more devoted to the culture of coffee. The country about Balayan Bay slopes gradually back to a height of 500 feet, the land in various stages of cultivation, sugar cane being most prominent, while some hemp plantations could be seen. The river Pansipit, carrying the waters of Bombon Lake to the sea, empties there close to the town. The village of Lemerl occupies the beach on one bank, while Taal on the other is situated on the hillside above. From the anchorage two of the streets could be seen, and evidently it was quite a steep climb up from the river. The houses were large and well built, indicating prosperity. The

church stood on the hill above the town, the buildings around it being most prominent. In Lemerl there was also a substantial looking church, and nearby, the old stone fort. Agriculture, fishing and cattle raising are said to furnish employment to the natives of this district, it being one of the great sources of food supply for Manila.

Back of the town rises Mount Malagoc, to a height of 2,500 feet, the highest peak in the vicinity, while more to the northwest, in the lake, is the volcano which in 1754 destroyed the original town of Taal, then on the banks of the lake.

The morning of May 7 saw the ships away from Taal, the Petrel towing the rice-laden schooner. The vessels proceeded eastward, passing through the Verde Island Passage, which lies between the island of that name and the south coast of Luzon. When out in the clear water away from the land the Petrel disposed of her tow by means of a well directed six-inch shell. The effect was very pronounced—a sudden subsidence by the bow, the sliding motion becoming more and more rapid, until final disappearance of all but a few barrels and the detached cabin house roof, all within three minutes.

Past Point Malabrigo, upon which is another unlighted lighthouse, and along the indented curve of the coast to the northward toward Pagbilao Bay—a point where steamers formerly stopped in Spanish times. The bay is small, there being really two coves, an island partially separating them, the small and unimportant town of Langimanok on the bluff point overlooking the eastern one of these bights, was the object of our visit. The land about was not indicative of much commerce, being heavily wooded, but that itself furnished the trade of the place, its exports being timber and firewood. A flag of truce to the shore was answered, but it developed that proclamations were not wanted, and no communication was desired. As no ships were in the harbor, we moved out again on the morning of the 8th. They had not gone far when three small trading vessels were captured, of which two were condemned to destruction, the third, after its cargo had been thrown overboard, being used to convey the crews of all to the shore. One of the three vessels had, on her last voyage, as shown by her log, carried arms from the island of Marinduque, which lies off the coast to the southward. The delay caused by the capture of the schooners prevented the ships from making the port intended. It was nearly sunset when they rounded Bondog Head, a wooded promontory with an elevation of 1,250 feet. The land about it appeared to be devoted to grazing purposes, as there were large tracts of grass land both east and north of Bondog. Around the latter the ships entered the Gulf of Ragal, a triangular shaped sheet of water 65 miles deep by 43 at the entrance, tapering to a point at the north, where enters the Vinas River, a stream which, rising near the eastern coast, almost cuts the island in twain.

The ships anchored for the night close to the coast on the west side of the Gulf, and started next morning for the town of Guinayan, near the head. Here the ships arrived about noon on the 9th, looking in at places along the shore of the Gulf. Both east and west sides appeared to be very irregular, the spurs of the hills jutting out into the gulf, forming small bays and coves. The land appeared entirely devoid of cultivation, the forests extending from shore line to mountain top. A few straggling houses could be seen. Guinayan, boasting, according to the charts, of a telegraph station, was certainly a very miserable looking place. Fifty-three houses and huts, according to the count, were all that appeared necessary to its population. A few small hemp plantations on the hillsides evidently gave employment to some of the people, but the output could not be large. It had been said that supplies were ferried to the east side by the Vinas River, but there was no evidence of it. The flag of truce sent toward the shore was not answered, so no proclamations were delivered.

At daylight on the 10th the ships steamed away, and by noon were off the island of Burias, stretching across the entrance to the Gulf.

Here we did not stop, as the open harbor showed no vessels inside. Burias is low and showed fine tracts of grazing land, separated here and there by woodland, the green of the latter accentuating the yellow of the grassy plains. Off the north end of Burias are three light-houses (unlighted since the rebels gained control), to cover outlying shoals near this highway through the archipelago.

Outside of the Gulf of Ragal the coast turns to the eastward, and the face of nature changes somewhat, more plantations and villages appearing close to the shore. Further on the volcano of Mayon gives us the view of its southern face, still the perfect cone, with possibly just a little break in the lava wall near the summit, now only twenty-two miles away. We have left Burias behind, and another island, Ticao, comes in sight to the southward, and like the former shows up yellow in the afternoon sun. An opening in the coast line, and the ships are off the mouth of the Bay of Sorsogon, an important shipping place in Southwestern Luzon. A steamer and a brig in tow are allowed to pass. They fly the American flag and dip to the national colors of the ships. Probably they will duly report in Manila, as in that direction they stood away.

It was toward sunset when the ships' heads poked into that lovely, picturesque entrance to the bay. There are two channels to Sorsogon Bay, a densely wooded, rocky island keeping sentry at the openings from the sea. The hills, rich in the green colors of tropical verdure, were close enough to make their presence felt, while little islands broke away here and there, opening up little bays and sandy beaches, as if to make the scene a perfect delight. Along the hillsides were plantations of hemp, while the houses of the planters, or a little village, had been placed lower down by the water side. An hour through this constantly changing scene, and then the bay opened, sunset came, and the ships anchored to await the morning. On the 11th, again at daylight, up anchor and up the bay toward the village of Sorsogon. This shallow sheet of water into which we came is ten miles long by six broad, the mountains and hills around it giving one the impression of its having once been a crater, into which at some time the sea found its way.

The shallow water prevented the ships approaching nearer than three miles to the town, so after anchoring just in sight of part of it, a small island obscuring the rest, the steam launches were sent in under the white flag. Their mission was successful, the proclamation accepted, and as soon as the boats were back the ships steamed away, out again through the beautiful entrance into the sea, and thence eastward toward the island of Masbate.

After a run of three hours San Bernardino Strait, between Luzon and Samar, opened out, and we had a glimpse through to the Pacific, while the northeast monsoon, unrestricted by the land, favored us with fresh air from the ocean. Toward evening we stood along the west side of Masbate Island, smaller than many, but considered as one of the richest in the group, having mineral wealth as well as fine land for agricultural purposes. For the night we anchored in the beautiful little bay of Katangan—a sheltered haven from all winds. On the morning of the 12th the ships stood out at early day-break for Cebu, a daylight run of 110 miles, thus completing the first section of the cruise along the south coast of Luzon.

HOW AMERICANS GUARD A SPANISH GRAVE.

Lieut. Eldred Dudley Warfield, 11th Inf., until recently collector of customs at Guanica, Porto Rico, sends us a note showing how Americans guard a Spanish grave at Yauco, Porto Rico, the landing place of General Miles's Army in July, 1898. A Spanish lieutenant serving with the rear guard of the retreating army, was killed and was buried on the spot by the Americans, the grave being suitably marked by a rude cross. Miscreants continued to demolish this, when finally the grave was enclosed with a small wire fence and a stone cross erected by the officers, with this inscription in Spanish: "This grave is under the protection of the United States Army and the post of Yauco. Those desecrating it will suffer death."

Lieut. Warfield is enthusiastic in praise of the beauty of the locality and writes that Yauco, four miles from Guanica, and connected by a newly-built American road, is situated in the heart of the rich coffee district and nestles picturesquely among the first range of mountains, overlooking a superb area of coast and plantation scenery; with pine apples, bananas, oranges, coconuts and sugar canes framing the picture for twenty miles on towards Ponce. The wealthy inhabitants of that section all have cottages in Guanica and spend June, July and August taking the sea baths. The town is a popular summer resort and representatives of all sections visit it during the season. It is an up-to-date place and planned a monster celebration for July 25, to commemorate the landing of Americans.

MERRITT AND OTIS.

An Army officer very friendly to the General is quoted in the New York "Times" as saying: "Otis is an excellent officer, but he is not the sort of officer that Merritt is. Given full authority and instructions to suppress the insurgent forces in the Philippines, Merritt would do what he was expected to do, would demand men enough to do the work, and would let nothing whatever come between him and his ideas of duty. In that respect Merritt is as cold-blooded as steel. He would not be brutal, nor would he encourage brutality in his Army, but he would never trifle or let up. Merritt took Otis out with him, knowing him well, and he intended that he should do just the sort of work I have indicated that a subordinate of high rank should perform. The trouble with Otis is that, being a good man for details, and fitted for the duties of a civil government, he has tried to do too many small things, losing sight, while engrossed in minor matters of administration, of the more important affairs going on at the firing line. It would not surprise Army officers to learn, before the full campaign opens in Luzon, that General Merritt was to resume command at Manila. His acquaintance with the situation, so clearly set forth in the report made by him to the War Department on his return from Manila, will, in the event of his reassignment to the station, inspire confidence in whatever is undertaken there, and will be the most assuring action that the Administration could possibly take."

So great is the apparent need of native cooks in the Indian branch of the British service that in the Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette" we find a suggestion that the authorities establish a training school of cookery for natives. Who knows but that we may soon be working out such an idea in the Philippines?

GENERAL WOOD ON CUBA.

In writing of the "Present Situation in Cuba" in the August "Century," Gen. Leonard Wood says it was not to be expected that we should find stability, independence of thought and freedom of action among people who have lived for many generations under conditions which are entirely destructive of these qualities. Though the Cuban people, as a class, are anxious to work, there is not the slightest difficulty in getting all the men necessary to do any work, excepting labor in the mines. For some unknown reason it is extremely difficult to get Cuban laborers to go into the mines. Against mining there seems to be a curious and unaccountable antipathy. The simple hoisting of the American flag over Spanish institutions and Spanish laws is not satisfactory to the people of Cuba. The discontent in the island to-day arises from the fact that the reforms which they expected under our control have not materialized. We are giving them an honest government so far as it goes, but we are not teaching them those things which they wish to learn, and it is the failure to do this which is causing the present discontent. We must remember that while the supreme authority is unavoidably and properly military during the establishment of the civil government in Cuba, yet it is not desirable to parade this authority constantly and use it unnecessarily.

If we give the Cubans an honest, economical, non-political government, under military control, and use every means to put the most desirable and competent Cubans in office, liberalize and Americanize their institutions, improve the sanitary and other conditions of their towns, organize and put into effect a suitable school system, get rid of the present intolerable administration of criminal law, and put in operation an equitable system of taxation, we shall find that there is no Cuban question left, and that we are dealing, not with a distrustful, suspicious and resentful people, but with a people who will give us their cordial support.

This has been Gen. Wood's experience in the Province of Santiago. He has never proposed any measure intended to benefit or improve the condition of the people, he says, which has not met their warmest approval. They have worked enthusiastically in all school reforms, they have supported every effort to improve the sanitary conditions, and they have used all their influence in supporting the measures introduced to guarantee public and impartial trial of all persons charged with criminal offenses. We are there to establish a government which shall be creditable to the United States. The people of the island desire that it shall be as nearly like our own as possible, but this government must be under military control until it is completely established.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F.—Your application for Ordnance Sergeant is on file, but information as to standing on list is not given out. We learn that rules for the distribution of corps badges, at military posts, to those entitled to them, have been issued since date of your letter.

R. T.—We suggest that you stand not upon the order of enlisting, but enlist at once. Never at any period of its history did the army furnish such a variety of service as now. The recruiting officer at 82 Court street, Brooklyn, will give you full information.

3D CAV.—All the officers of the troops ordered to the Philippines have been directed to go with their troops unless prevented by serious illness. The only officer of the 3d Cavalry not to go is Capt. Mackay, now at Fort Myer. His troop will be commanded by Lieut. Suplee.

J. W. W.—Harold Walker, Private, Co. H, 21st U. S. Inf., enlisted March 15, 1899. Roll of the company for March and

April, 1899, shows him present on board transport Hancock en route for Manila. The battalion sailed from San Francisco for Manila on the 18th of April. Name is not borne on any list of casualties received from the Commanding General, Manila, to include July 23. The inference is that the soldier is present with his company. Records fail to show company to have been in an engagement.

G. P. F. H.—For a map or diagram illustrating the positions and movements of the ships in the battle of Manila, see September or October number of the "Century Magazine." The Baltimore threw no 60-lb. shell; she has six-pounders on board, but no diagram is available of the shell exploding that did some damage. No technical account is presented of the battle of Manila. The official reports, however, have been presented in the Army and Navy Journal.

C. H. T.—The Squadron Adjutant at Fort Myer, Va., is 1st Lieut. O. B. Meyer, 3d U. S. Cav. He may not go to Manila as a squadron of the regiment will be left at Fort Myer.

J.—Your question is too vague. Five years' service, whether as private or non-commissioned officer, does not entitle a soldier to retirement. It requires thirty years' service either as private or N. C. O. The grade is not an essential.

JOHNSON.—A soldier discharged after five years' service by expiration of term, by way of favor, etc., is not entitled to enter the Soldiers' Home. If discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty he would be entitled.

W. L. I., Co. B.—An Adjutant General of a State issues orders by order of the Commander-in-Chief—the Governor. For an Assistant Adjutant General or an Aide-de-Camp to countersign such orders, that is, make them "official," is perfectly proper.

F. D.—If you come within the provisions of G. O. 40, A. G. O., 1898, with regard to discharge, doubtless you will obtain it on proper application.

STICKLER asks: (1) Can a summary court find a prisoner guilty and then suspend sentence. Answer.—No. (2) What effect has the disapproval of the convening authority on a sentence imposed by a summary court? Answer.—Tantumamount to an acquittal. (3) Does an Acting Assistant Surgeon rank a 2d Lieutenant in the selection of quarters at a post? Answer.—No.

THIRD CAVALRY asks: Is it possible for a "regular" (enlisted man), serving in the Philippines, to secure an examination for a commission in the Regular Army, while he is in active service? Answer.—Quite possible, just the same as at a home station. Consult your troop commander.

H. C. INGALLS.—In regard to Admirals, Great Britain has six, the United States, one; Russia has two Princes as Admirals, and Germany, one. There are no others. Admiral Dewey is the junior of all Admirals. The rank of Admiral is the same in all navies having it.

J. S. H.—Edwin John Sampson enlisted on the U. S. S. Vermont at New York, April 5, 1899, and is now serving on board the Chicago.

G. W. M. asks the meaning of requirements to the Army and Marine Corps, for commissions as 2d Lieuts. "Directs the examining board to inquire into the candidate's general qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as an officer of the Army or Marine Corps." Answer.—It seems to be self-explanatory. It means that board by questioning can reach some conclusion as to the general fitness of applicant for the corps. The height in Army and Marine Corps for candidates is 5 feet 4 inches. No examinations are to be held until last of August.

SUBSCRIBER.—In regard to the correct form of inscription for cards of military officers, we give several samples of them furnished by Messrs. Dempsey & Carroll, of 26 West 23d street, New York City, who are well known to the services as being at the head of their trade as stationers and engravers: The names on the cards are given as follows:

"Corwin Pottenger Rees, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy."

"Captain Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, United States Army."

"Eugene Dewey Ryan, U. S. Navy."

"Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, Second Regiment, U. S. Artillery."

A. M. E.—Battery L, 3d U. S. Artillery, is still at Manila, and so far as we can ascertain the soldier your name is still with it.

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VALUE OF GUN FIRE.

Capt. H. C. Taylor gave a lecture at the War College July 2 on the subject of naval tactics. In the course of his remarks he said: "The battles of Santiago and Manila, complete successes though they were, have added but little evidence of value to naval tactics. Two fleets composed of fighting material trained to a high point of efficiency by two leaders of great genius, energy and bravery, annihilated two other fleets unfit and unready, though not deficient in bravery. There was little need of naval tactics in their technical sense. To close in, to stay there, and to fight it out were the only methods that the occasion demanded. We have to guard ourselves, however, from placing too great a value upon gun fire, when we consider the tremendous effect it certainly had in these battles. We must form our plans in future based upon an enemy who will be our equal in gun fire, as in other qualities, and who will not permit us to have our own way to such an extent as we had against the Spaniards, and we should not permit the result of gun fire in those two battles to act so powerfully upon our imaginations as to change our regard for those tactical principles which centuries, rather than days, have firmly established."

THE BISLEY MEETING.

The closing matches at the annual meeting of the N. R. A. of Great Britain on July 22 was for the Queen's Prize and the St. George's Challenge Vase. Three Canadians had been left in the final stages of each competition. O. M. Mundsen won the St. George's, adding 46 to his score. The Canadians, Huggins and Fleming, added 42, and Graham 40 to their scores. The final stage for the Queen's Prize consists of ten

shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The shooting at 800 yards finished with Matthews still in the lead, having increased his total to 257. The Canadian, Bertram, tied P. Boyd for second place, with 254. The other Canadians, Crowe and Fleming, scored 251 and 248, respectively.

The completing of the shooting at 900 yards found Sergt. Black of the Lanarkshire Regiment and Jones of the Welsh Fusiliers leading, with an aggregate of 299 each. Of the Canadians, Crowe had 289, Bertram 287, and Fleming 283. At 1,000 yards Bertram scored 37, Fleming 36 and Crowe 41. Bertram's aggregate for the match was 324, Crowe's was 330, and Fleming's was 329.

The final for the Queen's Prize resulted in a tie between Sergt. Jones of the Welsh Fusiliers, P. Priault of Guernsey, and Sergt. Anderson of the 4th Lanark, with aggregate scores of 336 each. In shooting off the tie Priault won, and therefore became the winner of the prize. The Captain of the Canadian team, Wilson, won a bicycle, the first prize in the Kynoch.

THE FATE OF A TRAITOR.

The tragic scene which attended the death of Corpl. Leonard B. Hayes, America's only traitor in the Philippines, was witnessed by Sergt. George A. Lamarch, of Co. H, 20th Kansas Vols., who has just returned to Kansas City. Corpl. Hayes, he says, became enamored of a Filipino beauty, and, deserting his comrades, was placed in charge of a Filipino battery, with the rank of Lieutenant. He met his death almost in the first engagement in which he fought against his country. Speaking of this battle, Sergt. Lamarch said:

"We had charged the Filipinos, driving them back and killing and wounding many. Among the wounded left on the field we found Hayes. He was recognized by several of the boys. One of the soldiers of the 2d Oregon drove his bayonet through the body of the wounded traitor, and lifted him above his head and held him there while the soldiers shot him. The body was thrown into a trench and buried with several dead Filipinos. We would have treated him worse if we had known how."

Hayes was a Corporal in Co. I, 1st Colorado Vols.

The following recital of a recent occurrence in the Navy goes to show how well protected the enlisted men are by the laws governing the Navy. Henry W. Albet was born in 1849, enlisted as landsman in the Navy in 1866, and having served without interruption, and with credit, from that date until a few weeks since has been placed on the retired list of the enlisted men of the service at a pay of sixty-three dollars per month. During his Naval service, Albet has filled pretty nearly every position an enlisted man can hold, having been in turn ordinary seaman, seaman, Chief Quartermaster, and Chief Master-at-Arms. He has served in every portion of the habitable globe, winding up his active service on the old receiving ship Richmond. He has cruised the Ohio, Pawnee, Tallapoosa, Powhatan, Dale, Supply, Shenandoah, Juniata, Colorado, Franklin, Trenton, Yorktown, Vesuvius, Saint Louis and Vermont. The record of a man of this type is more like a romance than sober matter-of-fact every-day life. He is now about fifty years old and has a retired pay, as has been said, of \$63 per month.

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A despatch to the London "Daily Mail" from St. Petersburg says that Lieut. Boisman, the late Czarevitch's Adjutant, was bitterly reproached by the Czar for allowing the Czarevitch to go unattended on the motor ride which ended in his death from a hemorrhage of the lungs. A later despatch denies the story that Lieut. Boisman was so affected by the Czar's language that he committed suicide in despair. He is still in the service of the Czar. It appears that the Czarevitch was riding alone the road alone at a rapid pace when he suddenly slowed up and alighted. He looked deathly pale and sank to the ground while blood poured from his lips. A passing peasant woman held his head and tried to restore him, but he soon passed away.

Capt. Bradley, of the Kansas Vols., who has just returned to this country with a severe wound, eulogizes General Otis's management of the campaign, but says he is overworked. The captain recommends the pouring in of troops enough to suppress the rebels. He speaks in terms of the warmest admiration of the American troops, who, he says, have displayed the utmost coolness and bravery. He brings a report with reference to the army of the Filipinos, saying that the range of the Filipinos' rifles and the character of the wounds show that they are not Mausers, but Japanese Maratras for which a Japanese firm in Tokio filled a large order. The sale is alleged to have been consummated secretly, and without the knowledge of the Japanese Government.

With the exception, perhaps, of the Oceanic, no vessel now under construction has a steam plant so remarkable as the Deutschland, building for the Hamburg-American Company at the Vulcan Company's yard at Stettin, Germany. This vessel is guaranteed to make 23½ knots, and her builders claim she will exceed that speed by fully a knot. She will be engined for 35,000 horse power, and steam will be supplied from twelve double boilers, each provided with eight furnaces, and four single boilers, each with four furnaces. The boilers are constructed with a view to a working pressure of 225 pounds. This vessel, which exceeds all other save the Oceanic in dimensions, will also be surpassed only by that vessel in point of horse power, the engines of the White Star giant being capable of developing in the neighborhood of 45,000 indicated horse power.—Marine Review.

No buffet should be without Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the great appetizer.

BORN.

DRAPER.—At Washington, D. C., July 16, 1899, to the wife of Capt. Herbert L. Draper, U. S. M. C., a son.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—GRANT.—At Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., July 29, 1899, Mr. Francis W. Belknap, son of Comdr. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., to Miss Millicent R. Grant, daughter of the late Donald Grant, of New York, and grandniece of the late Capt. M. C. Marin, U. S. N.

HAND—TRAIN.—At Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 5, 1899, Mr. Augustus Noble Hand, to Miss Susan Train, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Train, U. S. N.

MORGAN—ROWE.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1899, William Russell Morgan, son of the late Comdr. William A. Morgan, U. S. A., to Miss Frances Rowe.

YOUNG—GEARING.—At Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1899, Dr. H. Dudley Young to Miss Jessie Lee Gearing, niece of Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U. S. N.

DIED.

BRINTON.—At Atlantic City, N. J., July 31, 1899, Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, a distinguished Surgeon of Volunteers during the Civil War, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for his services.

COLE.—At St. Louis, July 31, 1899, Nelson Cole, Brig. Gen., U. S. V., during the Spanish-American war.

CREARY.—At Washington, D. C., July 29, 1899, Maj. William Edward Creary, U. S. A., retired.

HAMILTON.—At Matanzas, Cuba, July 26, 1899, of chronic nephritis, Act. Asst. Surg. John V. Hamilton, U. S. A.

HAWKINS.—At sea, July 18, 1899, on board the transport Senator, from apoplexy, while en route from Manila to San Francisco, Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

MOORE.—At Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1899, Capt. George W. Moore, U. S. R. C. S.

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Benj. H. Givens, 4th Inf., who smuggled himself on board the Indiana at Manila, was arrested at sea and returned by the transport Ohio for trial by court martial for desertion in the face of the enemy, his company being on outpost duty at the time he got drunk and left it.

RUSSIA AND DISARMAMENT.

One of the German comic weeklies publishes the following historical synopsis, which is almost in strict accordance with the facts:

August 17, 1898.—The Czar publishes his proposal for disarmament.

September 20, 1898.—The Russian Government lays down two new armored vessels.

December 20, 1898.—The Russian Minister of the Navy proposes to increase the Eastern squadron by four battleships, six cruisers, and a number of torpedo boats.

January 12, 1899.—The budgets of the Russian army and navy are increased by about \$35,000,000.

January 18, 1899.—The Russian Government orders three armored cruisers of 11,700 tons and proposes to build another smaller cruiser and a number of torpedo boats.

February 16, 1899.—The Czar publishes a ukase depriving Finland of autonomy and incorporating it in the Russian Empire, thus breaking his most sacred word of honor and practically enslaving a hitherto free and happy people!

February 18, 1899.—The solemn but respectful protests of the Finnish people are scouted and the ukase upheld.

May 5, 1899.—The Czar has a bill passed in the Finnish Chamber, against the will of the members, increasing the Finnish Army from 5,000 to 30,000 men, and directing that Finland shall pay \$2,000,000 to the Russian war budget yearly.

June 26, 1899.—About 14,000,000 rubles are assigned to the new harbor at Vladivostok.

July —, 1899.—Russia is out of cash.

July —, 1899.—Russia proposes at The Hague that the effective fighting strength of the nations shall not be increased, nor their budgets, for five years, the colonial troops excepted.

Herman W. Cramer, a Missouri boy with the troops in Porto Rico, writes of a laundress who has taken the contract to do all of his laundry at \$1.20 a month, and says: "She was not pleased with the turndown corners on my straight up collars, and for fear they would not lie down she sewed them."

Experiments in the ether wave system of transmitting electricity were conducted at Newbury, England, July 26. A small powder magazine, located 400 yards from the sending point, was electrically exploded without the use of wires. The experiments demonstrated the feasibility of using the system for destroying mines, etc., in war. Similar results followed like experiments conducted at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, before the war with Spain.

A newspaper correspondent, W. M. Mason, brings from Manila the report that the German Prince von Loewenstein Werthem, lost his life by his recklessness. "He had been coming to the front every day, bringing delicacies for the boys, but was very reckless, frequently going out in the front of the firing line. Orders were at last issued to prevent him passing to American posts. In some way he evaded the sentries and went out to a little hut in the rice fields with several friends. Co. M, Oregon Vols., charged right past this hut. The men saw several figures in white there and fired a couple of volleys, not knowing, of course, who the men were. The Prince was shot, and another officer and myself afterward dragged him back to the rear, where he died."

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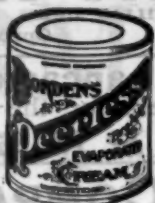
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PARAMOUNT POWER OF THE PACIFIC.

The "North American Review" for August contains an important article on "The Paramount Power of the Pacific," by John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam. He says in part: "The most remarkable result of the late war with Spain is one we never anticipated; it has made the United States the paramount power of the Pacific. We unexpectedly assumed this responsibility on May 1, 1898. When Admiral Dewey destroyed the fleet and sovereignty of Spain, he built up in one brief day the influence and prestige of the United States throughout all the Pacific seas. He accomplished in a few hours what otherwise might not have been realized in half a century—or possibly never. "The effect of the war was magical. Only those residing in the Orient could appreciate it. The first signs of this renaissance of American influence were seen when

Dewey made Hong Kong the rendezvous of his squadron in March, 1898. Then the battle was fought. It was followed by a rising wave of American prestige that swept up and down the coast like the rush of a tidal current, gradually returning to its natural impression. After Manila fell, and the long, sad period of inactivity followed, there was a reaction. Doubt existed as to whether America would realize her splendid opportunity, not only in the Philippines, but throughout the entire East. Then, finally, came the unfortunate delay in treaty confirmation, responsible in a degree for the present conflict and bloodshed. But when ratification triumphed diplomatists and business men immediately began to reconsider their policies and lines of action, on the basis of America's becoming the paramount power of the Pacific."

To a young lady who bewailed her inability to keep her white shoes clean, a newspaper gave the advice to

go to the naval man and be wise. The naval man, it says, who wears white shoes on board ship as well as on shore, gives them a last touch of chalk or magnesia before he makes his appearance at a place where he desires to look well. It is thus that the strict discipline on board ship which puts cleanliness next to patriotism as well as to godliness makes our water fighters models of fashion. It may also account for the scarcity of bachelors in the Navy despite the long absences at sea. Civilian young men who read with envy our marriage columns may take a hint from the habits of our sailors. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Navy men as a rule make good husbands, which fact may serve further to account for the number of benedicts among them.

The Baltimore "News" prints a letter written to a Baltimorean by a Memphis man serving in the 1st Tenn. Vols., who says: "In fact, the Philippines were found to be on arrival here so much grander, nobler and richer than we could have imagined, that no one who values his words is willing to trust himself to write of them until he has had time to digest the fact that we have acquired from Spain an empire here in the Pacific almost equal in extent and far exceeding in soil, richness and natural advantages the British Isles. I must ask you to wait a little longer until I get out of the wondering and admiring stage before getting down to analysis. I am enjoying the best of health, the climate agreeing with me admirably. It is a surprising fact that the health of the regiment, both at Manila and here, has been better than that of any regiment I had anything to do with in three camps in the United States."

A Berlin dispatch of July 29 says: A German officer has invented an acetylene searchlight which can be carried by one man, and which will illuminate everything within a distance of a hundred yards. It is expected to be of great use in searching for the wounded after a battle and in bridge-building at night.

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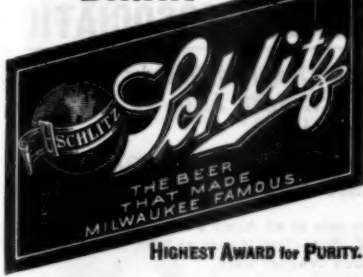
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